The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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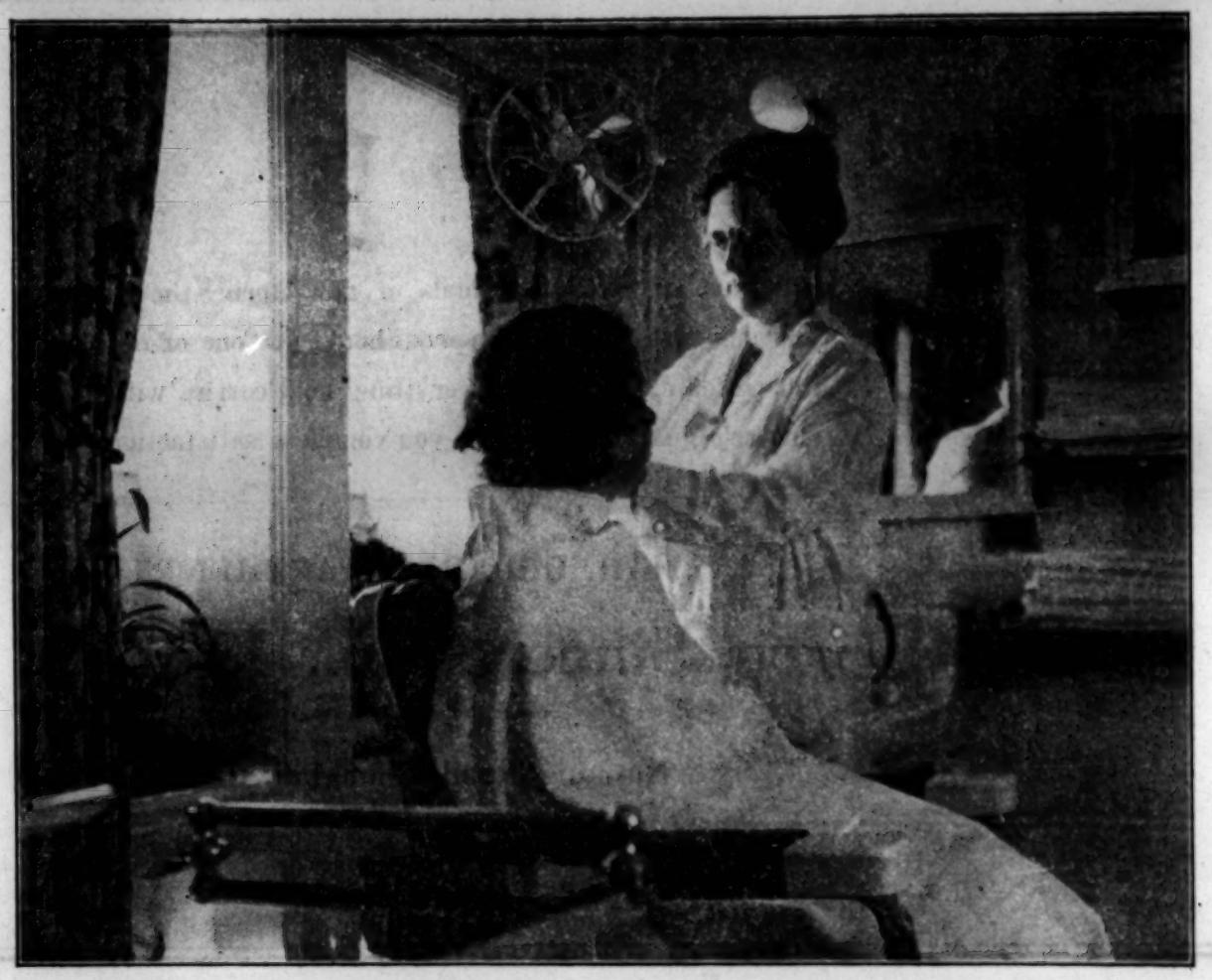

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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PACIFIC RELATIONS INSTITUTE AND FRENCHTOWN VICE

DELEGATES from various parts of the world, including the United States, Japan, Britain, Canada, Australia and elsewhere will meet in China this fall to attend the bi-ennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The meeting will be held in Hangchow, capital of the adjoining province of Chekiang. This means that the delegates will spend considerable time in Shanghai. They will be especially interested in Shanghai because the status of Shanghai and the whole concession-question will be one of the chief subjects to be discussed at the Conference. The Chinese delegation may be expected to make a strong plea for the rendition of the concessions, their object being to convince the delegates from other countries that China should have undisputed control of these areas. In this connection the Chinese delegation will make a strong point of all the so-called "sore" points in the areas under foreign control. It was the bringing up of these questions at the Kyoto meeting two years ago that caused the authorities of the International Settlement to embark on their house-cleaning resulting in the closing of all gambling resorts and a further tightening of restrictions on other forms of vice such as opium-smoking. Mr. Fessenden, secretary-general of the Settlement declared that Shanghai could not expect the Powers' support if the city continued as an Oriental "Monte-Carlo." As a result, the International Settlement cleaned house; not so in the adjoining French Concession which has become an even worse "Monte-Carlo" and refuge for vice than the International Settlement ever was. One therefore wonders what the authorities of the local French Concession intend to do in respect to the vice situation existing in the area under their administration. Since it is practically impossible to differentiate in respect to the two foreign-administered areas here, it is obvious that what happens in one Settlement also affects the other.

Hence bad conditions in the French area have an adverse effect upon the status of the International Settlement. Delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations who visit Shanghai this summer and fall in search of information will judge all Shanghai by conditions they find in Frenchtown. Any desire which they may have to lengthen the period of foreign control here will be neutralized by vice conditions existing in the French Con-

cession. They will argue, "Surely conditions could not be worse under Chinese control." The Chinese will say, "We will eliminate all this when we control the Concession." A few days ago the National Government announced the early opening of a new diplomatic "drive" for the rendition of the Settlements and Concessions, somewhat along the line of the recent extrality "drive" that brought such gratifying results (from the Chinese standpoint). The existence of the vice situation in the Shanghai French Concession obviously weakens the entire foreign position on this question; hence there is hope that foreign property owners and residents generally will shortly awaken to the critical situation and bring pressure on the local French authorities to the end that something may be done to improve conditions. The Institute of Pacific Relations is scheduled to meet in October!

THE HANGCHOW CONFERENCE AND NEEDED PRESS FACILITIES

IN October of this year there will be a meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at the city of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province. For those who are not familiar with the geography of China, the city of Hangchow is about 100 miles to the southwest of Shanghai and may be reached only by travel over a single-track railway which requires at least five hours for the journey. Also there is only one telegraph line, one telephone line and a small radio service connecting Hangchow with Shanghai. If the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in China this year attracts international attention somewhat similar to the meeting which was held in Kyoto, Japan two years ago, there should be an attendance of several hundred delegates. Also, there should be an attendance of a considerable number of newspaper correspondents whose duty it will be to report the meeting for newspapers over the world. For this reason the China committee which has charge of the arrangements should make immediate plans for improving press facilities for the meeting, meaning by this that present telegraphic, telephonic and radio services between Shanghai and Hangchow should be doubled. The benefit which China may expect to derive from this meeting will measure somewhat in accordance with the facilities which are provided for dispatching messages from Hangchow to newspapers abroad regarding the activities of the meeting. If China relies upon present imadequate facilities it will simply mean that little or nothing about the meeting can be sent out, the reasons being as stated. It is therefore to be hoped that the committee will give immediate attention to this matter and see that the Ministry of Communication takes steps to double present electrical communication facilities between Hangchow and Shanghai, otherwise the meeting will be a flat failure from the standpoint of interest on the part of newspapers readers in other lands!

CHINA SEIZES NARCOTICS WHILE GENEVA "TALKS" RESTRICTION

THE utter disregard of the so-called "international dope ring" of anything that Geneva might do to restrict trade in habit-forming drugs was illustrated in Shanghai last week when officials of the Chinese Maritime Customs seized two large shipments of heroin valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars which had been brought here by foreign ships. The seizures occurred at the identical time that Geneva was discussing the matter of restricting international trade in narcotics. According to the report of the seizure of drugs which appeared in *The Shanghai Evening Post* on June 4, one shipment amounting to 391 pounds of heroin, was found on board the Dutch steamer "Gemma," which is operated by the Java-China-Japan line. The shipment was concealed in packages of cotton goods. The other shipment of 179 pounds of heroin was found concealed in barrels of olives found on board the Japanese steamer "Durban Maru," which is operated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line. In addition to these seizures the police of the Shanghai International Settlement on June 6 seized a large quantity of so-called "pink-pills" which were found to contain a mixture of heroin, opium and other ingredients. The plant where the pills, more than 200,000 of them, were being manufactured was located at 16A Burkill Road and was known as a "cotton-wool" establishment. The account of the incident which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers stated that this particular brand of "pink-pills" formerly was manufactured in Japan and smuggled into China; hence this seizure apparently indicated that certain interests had begun their manufacture in China. The police also found on the premises a considerable quantity of prepared and raw opium which was being used in the making of the pills.

On the same day that the drug-seizures occurred, *Reuters* telegraphed a report from Geneva that the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics had rejected by a vote of 43 to 2 a motion by the Soviet representative, Mr. Bogomoloff, to insert in the draft convention a clause stating that the convention for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics be made to apply also to all kinds of raw materials such as opium, coca-leaves and Indian hemp, besides narcotic drugs which can be manufactured from them and their derivatives. An earlier report stated that the Soviet delegation at the Geneva conference had made a proposal which included three important points: Limitation not only of the manufacture of narcotics, but production of raw materials; limitation and control of all derivatives of opium and cocal-leaf; and the subjection of production and distribution of raw material and drugs to a state monopoly as in Russia and some other countries. The *Reuter* report stated that the Soviet scheme was supported by the United States, Spain and Panama, the Spanish proposal also supporting a plan recommended by Austria that the manufacture of heroin be entirely suppressed as the most dangerous drug from a social standpoint and also on the grounds that it is least needed from a medical standpoint. In an earlier discussion of this subject which appeared in *The Review* (June 6) it was shown that the American proposal recommended the limitation of

manufacture of habit-forming drugs to strict medical requirements by each producing country, a plan which already has been adopted in the United States. While reports regarding the outcome of the Geneva conference have not yet been received, a message by the German *Transoccan-Kuomin* service stated that "great divergence of opinion among the delegates had developed," some delegations taking the view that each country should manufacture the quantity needed for its own medical and scientific use. The delegations of Belgium, Poland and Turkey announced that such factories were being constructed in their countries, while the German delegation announced that manufacture of habit-forming drugs in Germany had been decreased by 50-percent in recent years. However, another dispatch from Geneva which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on June 2 stated that a Turkish delegate had suggested the creation of a world monopoly for the manufacture of morphine and cocaine in a factory to be operated and controlled directly by the League of Nations. The Turkish delegate claimed that his country would not approve direct limitation by the quota-plan as many Turkish peasants depended upon poppy-growing for a livelihood. The scheme suggested by the Turkish delegate apparently was similar to one proposed by Dr. Rajchman of the League of Nations Health Office for the establishment of a central factory in Switzerland for the production of the world's requirements of habit-forming drugs. The futility of such a scheme is immediately apparent because of the obvious impossibility of obtaining international agreement to a plan for the creation of a central factory in Geneva. The lack of confidence in the good-faith of the League on the whole question of opium and narcotics which exists all over the world would make the adoption of such a scheme an obvious impossibility.

In view of the interest in China in these various question, we present herewith the following communication which was sent to *The Review* by an organization in London which is known as the Anti-Opium Information Bureau:

"Those who have been following the recent developments of the fight against narcotic drugs have not failed to notice certain definite signs which warrant the belief that attempts will be made in certain quarters to render still more difficult than it already is the clear-cut task of the Conference on Limitation of Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, to be held in Geneva on May 27, 1931.

"The fact that certain Chinese—whose sincerity of purpose is open to doubt started advocating a Government Opium Monopoly for their country a few months ago was an indication that efforts would be made to obscure the question of manufactured narcotics by bringing up the question of opium.

"Articles in the Chinese press contain reference to "evidence implicating high European officials in an attempt to encourage China in the creation of an official opium monopoly." Amongst the present advocates of this Opium Monopoly for China there are the same brilliant minds who, recently, suggested the setting up, in Geneva, under the sole control and management of the League of Nations, of a single International Factory which would take care of the world's requirements in morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc. They probably look for the same high-salaried positions in the Chinese Opium Monopoly as they hoped for in the league of Nations International Drug Factory!

"A few days ago, the Egyptian press reproduced a Circular issued by T. W. Russell Pasha, Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and Commandant of the Cairo City Police, which reads, in part, as follows:—

> 'Since ancient times hashish has always been the favorite drug in Egypt, and I think it will be recognised that, smoked with moderation, hashish is little or not at all harmful for the working classes, in fact no more harmful than a glass of beer for an English farm-hand. I therefore propose to deliver permits authorising hashish divans, based upon State Monopoly of the cultivation of this plant, for the purpose of killing the smuggling and the craving for the "white powder" which produces disastrous effects in the country.'

"This extract is translated from the French; the circular appeared, in extenso in the *Bourse Egyptienne* of Cairo, of April 2, 1931, in an article entitled "Va-t-on remanier le Systeme actuel de Repression du Trafic des Stupefiants?" It is regrettable that Russell Pasha cannot find a better solution for Egypt's problems of drug addiction than the opening of governmental hashish divans.

"The Report to the Council and the "Draft Convention on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs" (document C.168 M.62, 1931 XI Conf. L.F.S. 5) being amongst the important documents which will be presented to the May Conference on Limitation of Manufacture, their salient features are briefly commented upon. The Report offered an opportunity for recapitulating the various measures envisaged by the Advisory Committee or its members as suitable to bring about limitation of manufacture. Nevertheless, no attempt is made in it to retrace the history of the efforts made by the Advisory Committee to solve the opium problem during the years which followed the Geneva Opium Conference (which ended in February, 1925), to the day when the Assembly of 1929 unanimously agreed upon the calling of an international Conference on the Limitation of Manufacture. As limitation of manufacture must be accompanied by measure of control, to ensure that the limited quantity manufactured remains available for the legitimate consumer, the Report might have mentioned, but did not do so, the Scheme submitted by M. Cavazzoni to the Advisory Committee on October 1, 1927, for the "International Control of the Traffic in Habit-Forming Narcotic Drugs Other Than Prepared Opium for Smoking" (document O.C./C.E.P.C. 738).

"The Report was intended, in a large measure, to replace the Minutes of the Fourteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, which could not be ready for communication to the Council. It has retained some of the characteristics of the discussions of the Advisory Committee: it is neither brief nor clear. The Report is primarily intended to present a Draft Convention. It does so without attempting to pass in review the articles of the Draft Convention, or even the principal articles and the reason for their inclusion in the Draft Convention. In its Report, the Advisory Committee failed to advise the Council that, if the purpose of the Assembly was to be achieved, the program of the Conference should be enlarged so as to permit delegates to discuss the limitation of manufacture of all derivatives of opium and the coca leaf and not only those mentioned in paragraphs (b), (c) and (g) of Article 4 of the Geneva Convention. The main interest of the Report lies in the recorded suggestions and proposals of a minority group of non-manufacturing countries, which for the first time, were represented on the Advisory Committee. These suggestions and proposals, having been put forward by representatives of countries without material interests to defend and without either producers' or manufacturers' views to voice, are doubly worthy of consideration. The representatives of the consuming countries, in drawing the attention of the May Conference to the various suggestions and proposals made by them, summarised them in the following words:—

> "1. A system of limitation to be decided upon by the Convention to safeguard the rights of each nation to procure, for its legitimate needs, drugs from the source and the country it chooses.
>
> "2. Each Country sould make known in advance the quantity of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention of which it will be in need for a fixed period as well as the name of the country or countries where it intends to procure its supplies.
>
> "3. The system of Government Monopoly for the trade and, where necessary, for the manufacture of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention is recommended.
>
> "4. Sanctions applicable by each Government party to the Convention of May, 1931 should be provided for, and should apply to every country which does not exercise a control of narcotic drugs equivalent to that laid down in the Geneva Convention.
>
> "5. Both the limitation of manufacture and the control of the quantities manufactured should be guaranteed by the action of the Permanent Central Opium Board, assisted where necessary by technical authorities."

Commenting on the Draft Convention, the Anti-Opium Information Bureau says:

"The text of the Draft Convention, as communicated to Governments, is neither the text as adopted by the Advisory Committee nor is it the text as adopted by the Council. Subsequent to having been adopted by the Council, it was modified by a Drafting Committee. While numbered O.C. 1332 (1), it does not correspond with the original document bearing that number. It sees the light of day under conditions which are as little cleear as some of its provisions. The Draft Convention, annexed to the Report to the Council, is intended to provide means for the limitation of manufacture of narcotics, so as to put an end to the present international illicit traffic and consequent drug addiction. The Draft Convention is an attempt to combine two essentially different principles; the principle of the "quota" of "closed market", and the principle of the "open market", according to which every consuming country may purchase its supplies from the country of its choice, and every manufacturing country may manufacture narcotics up to the total of the legitimate orders it receives. A judicious combination of both of these principles would permit drawing up a Convention which would enable limitation being put into effect without loss of time. The draft convention has, however, been too hastily drawn up to be other than an unsatisfactory attempt at such combination. This the Conference can remedy.

"How far the Draft Convention falls short of achieving the purpose for which it has been drawn up, is best shown by what it provides for and what it fails to provide for.

"The Draft Convention provides: (1) for a system of quotas but does not provide the figures of the quotas themselves, no agreement having been reached on this point (Article 8);

(2) a list of substances the manufacture of which should be limited, but does not provide a complete list, which would include Codeine (Article 8);

(3) for a list of countries which shall be assigned quotas but does not contain such a list, as no agreement could be reached on this point (Article 8);

(4) that the French and English texts shall both have equal force but does not present French and English texts having the same meaning (Article 25);

(5) it provides that ONE SINGLE MANUFACTURING COUNTRY SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO PREVENT THE CONVENTION ENTERING INTO FORCE!!! (Article 27).

"Article 27 reflects innocence, stupidity or bad faith."

Further Step Toward Judicial Autonomy

THE National Ministry of Judicial Administration at Nanking, on June 6, announced the early organization of so-called "special chambers" for the trial of criminal and civil cases in which foreign nationals are involved as defendants or accused. This action accords with the regulations governing the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign nationals in China which were promulgated on May 4. According to the report which was issued through the official *Kuomin* service there will be one "special chamber" established in connection with each of the following Chinese District Courts with the personnel as noted:

(1). District Court in the Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces: 2 Judges, 1 Procurator and 3 Clerks.
(2). District Court at Shenyang: 3 Judges, 1 Procurator and 4 Clerks.
(3). District Court at Tientsin: 3 Judges, 1 Procurator and 4 Clerks.
(4). District Court at Tsingtao: 2 Judges, 1 Procurator and 4 Clerks.
(5). District Court at Shanghai: 3 Judges, 1 Procurator and 4 Clerks.
(6). District Court at Hankow: 3 Judges, 1 Procurator and 4 Clerks.
(7). District Court at Chungking: 2 Judges, 1 Procurator and 3 Clerks.
(8). District Court at Foochow: 2 Judges, 1 Procurator and 3 Clerks.
(9). District Court at Canton: 3 Judges, 1 Procurator and 3 Clerks.
(10). District Court at Kwunmin: 2 Judges, 1 Procurator and 3 Clerks.

The report stated that there would also be two medico-legal experts attached to each of the special chambers and that there would be nine legal counsellors, one Chinese and eight foreigners.

The Chinese consellor would receive $2,500 a month, while the foreign counsellors would receive salaries of G. $1,250 a month with traveling expenses paid by the National Government. The initial expenses for the inauguration of the special chambers was given at approximately $450,000 (silver) with running expenses estimated at $786,000 annually. The Government also has announced the completion of plans for the construction of a number of modern prisons in various parts of the country for the incarceration of foreigners who may run afoul of Chinese regulations.

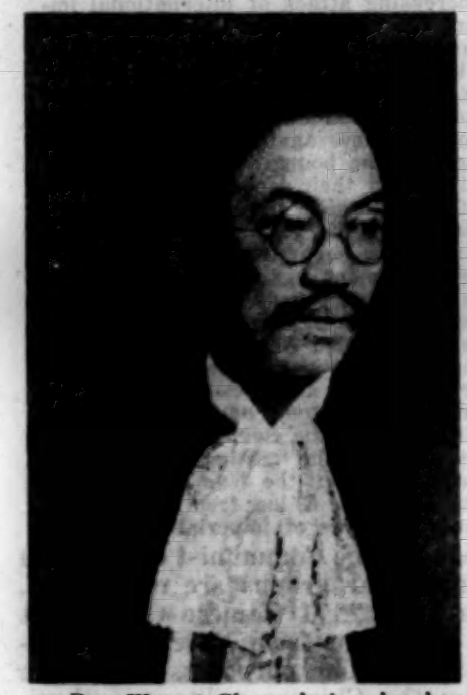
Of indirect interest in connection with China's latest moves in respect to the abolition of extraterritoriality was a report on the accomplishments of the Ministry of Judicial Administration which was issued by Dr. Wang-chi, President of the Judicial Yuan, prior to his departure for The Hague on June 6. Although Dr. Wang's departure from Nanking several weeks ago was originally associated with the Canton movement, he apparently decided not to proceed to Canton but to assume the position of Judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice to which he was elected several years ago. In Dr. Wang's statement regarding the work of the Judicial Yuan he stated that more than 500 interpretations of laws had been issued; more than 200 new courts had been established; and a complete draft of a law on the organization of the judiciary, had been accomplished since the organization of the National Government at Nanking. He expressed the opinion that when the new law comes into effect that China's entire judiciary system would be simplified and made more efficient. According to the governmental organization the Judicial Yuan is the highest governmental organ and has general supervision over judicial trials, judicial administration, disciplinary punishment of officials and trials of administrative cases. The Ministry of Justice which has direct supervision over judicial administration is under the Judicial Yuan as is also the Supreme Court which is the final organ of appeal. In regard to the organization and powers of the Judicial Yuan, Dr. Wang said.

"One of the functions of the Judicial Yuan is to give directions for the administration of justice, but its most important function is the giving of authentic interpretations of laws at the request of any administrative or judicial organ or of any legalized public body. The object of this procedure is to obviate as far as possible unnecessary litigation and appeals on technical points of law because the administrative or judicial organs can request at any time from the highest judicial organ an authoritative interpretation of abstract questions of law.

"This is a new legal device which attracted attention in *Le Temps* of Paris a few months ago. From a recent number of a leading German legal periodical, a suggestion was made to authorize the higher courts in Germany, at the request of the lower courts, to give authoritative interpretations of law on abstract questions. I am not aware what action has been taken on this question in Germany,

but according to our present plans, interpretations of law will be issued as authoritative interpretation, and if not approved there will be a conference between the Yuan and the Supreme Court to thrash out the question and come to a decision.

"The work of interpretation is not only important but extremely difficult. In many cases we have to interpret old provisions to suit new conditions and even the provisions of laws newly passed are sometimes capable of different interpretations. In that case we have to choose the one which is the most just and equitable in the circumstances. Occasionally one interpretation requires an extensive study for several days or weeks. We have to look up all texts of Chinese laws and oftentimes even reference to foreign laws in an attempt to find the underlying principles.



Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who has resigned from the Presidency of the Judicial Yuan to resume his post as Judge on the International Court at the Hague. It was rumored for a time that Dr. Wang was associated with the recent Canton rebellion against the Central Government.

"One point must be emphasized. That is the question submitted must be strictly an abstract question of law. If the question submitted should be referred to any concrete case or contains a statement of facts, the question will not be answered.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui was born in Canton in 1882 and after graduation from Peiyang University at Tientsin went to Japan and the United States for further study. He was graduated from Yale in 1904 with the D. C. L. degree and while in the United States won national attention in legal circles due to his translation of the German civil code into the English language. This was done while he was serving as one of the editors of the *Journal* of the American Bar Association. Dr. Wang then went to Europe where he continued his studies in England, France and Germany. He served as one of China's representatives at the second Hague Conference. Returning to China in 1911 he served as a Kwangtung representative to the Nanking assembly and served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking provisional government. Later he served the Peking government in various capacities, chief justice of the supreme court, deputy judge of the Hague court, minister of justice, minister of education, acting premier, etc. In 1923 he was elected a Judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, but resigned to assume the post of Minister to Great Britain. He was chairman of the International Commission which investigated the question of exterritoriality in China in 1925. In 1927 he joined the National Government at Nanking and has occupied various posts including Minister of Justice and President of the Judicial Yuan as well as high posts in the Kuomintang Party.

Apparently as a result of the reports recently circulated that Dr. Wang Chung-hui was associated with the so-called Canton movement, the National Bar Association at its recent annual meeting at Hangchow, passed a resolution alleging that Dr. Wang "had failed to bring about any improvement in China's judicial system during his three years' tenure of office, hence the Association demanded his dismissal from his post." However, no attention apparently was paid to the resolution as Dr. Wang departed for The Hague on June 6. He stated in an interview that he would be present at the hearing of the case of the Austro-German tariff pact before the Internation Court on July 16. Dr. Wang also stated that he would stop over in Moscow for a few days to discuss Sino-Russian problems with Mo Teh-hui, Chief of the Chinese Delegation in Moscow.

Japanese Chamber's China Policy

(Translation of Editorial in "Sin Wan Pao," June 1)

The three resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in regard to China policy deserve serious attention of the Chinese people.

We can overlook the traditional jingoistic Japanese China policy as emanating from the Japanese military clique. Nor are we impressed with the by-no-means-sincere statements as given out by Japanese politicians, who have to please their own nationals by advocating a strong policy, and on the other hand to bluff the Chinese by pretending to make friendships. With soft tongue, they are able to adjust themselves to the psychology of both peoples. As diplomats, they are wont to give sugar-coated remarks, which do not necessarily conform to the facts. However, the three resolutions decided on by the Japanese commercial body, must be indicative of the opinions of a portion of the Japanese people, if not all of them.

Of these three resolutions, one refers to the extrality relations between the two countries. It is the desire of the Japanese Chamber that the Japanese extrality privileges should only be abolished in conformity with the regional and gradual relinquishment system, while safeguards for the protection of Japanese lives and property in this country are to be secured. Now, if the Japanese merchants should give due respect to Chinese sovereign rights, why should they do it in such piecemeal manner? The so-called regional gradual relinquishment system is ambiguous, and too nebulous to warrant such insistence on the part of the Japanese merchants.

The next resolution refers to the reservation of the so-called legitimate Japanese rights in Manchuria at any costs. In this connection the Japanese merchants merely reiterate the wishes of the Japanese military clique. They differ from the militarists in that they modify the word "rights" with the word "legitimate". If they are really able to interpret the meaning of the word "legitimate" in the proper sense of justice and righteousness, we have nothing to say in denying them their rights. But if they take their aggressive acts as legitimate moves, certainly we should refuse their demand.

The third resolution alludes to the Chinese voluntary renunciation of the boycott against the Japanese goods. This sounds somewhat absurd. The Chinese people do not like to take discriminatory action against Japanese goods. There might be some incidents, but they are merely the reflex of aggressive acts by Japanese. Therefore, it is up to them to devise ways and means for the settlement of the various pending isues in order to ensure the restoration of their former trading position in this country. Their protest seems to be superfluous.

Trans-Pacific Flight Temporarily Abandoned

Giving up his attempt to fly over the Pacific for the time being, Captain Ash has decided to send his aeroplane to Tachikawa aerodrome. A *Rengo* dispatch says the reason why Captain Ash gave up his attempt is because of the slow revolution of the propeller, owing, apparently, to some fault in the motor.

General Chiang Kai-shek Replies to His Canton Critics

THE charges which on various occasions in the past three or four years have been brought against General Chiang Kai-shek have taken two general forms: personal and political. Under the heading of "personal" charges are the allegations that he is trying to establish a personal military dictatorship; that he has given favored positions to members of his family; that he has amassed a large private fortune out of the revolution, and that he is "mediaevalminded." Under the general heading of "political" charges, there have been allegations that Gen. Chiang refuses to counsel with or accept the advice of his associates; that prominent politicians who have opposed him have been dismissed from office and in some cases placed under restraint; that the recent National People's Convention in Nanking was "packed" with Gen. Chiang's adherents; that the National Government established by Gen. Chiang at Nanking was originally composed almost exclusively of Cantonese but in recent months prominent Cantonese have been dropped and Northerns substituted; and that he failed to suppress Communism and red-banditry. Another charge against Gen. Chiang, which recently was voiced by Eugene Chen and which should be added to make the list complete is that Gen. Chiang is a "Ningpo-adventurer and petty stock-speculator," who rose to power because of Soviet gold and the help of Russian advisers. In connection with Eugene Chen's charges it should be stated, in all fairness, that Mr. Chen was foreign minister of the radical pro-Soviet government in Hankow in 1927; that he was closely associated with Michael Borodin the Soviet adviser at Hankow; and that both Chen and Borodin were kicked out by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and, finally, that Chen after being expelled from China went to Moscow where he resided for many months. Wu Tze-hui, veteran member of the Kuomintang group at Nanking, recently charged that Eugene Chen still is receiving the support of the Soviet Third International, which charge Chen recently declared to be "utterly false."

Since Eugene Chen has introduced the "Russian element" into the present controversy it should be of some interest to summarize the latest Communist viewpoint on the present China situation which appeared in the May 21 issue of *International Press Correspondence*, the propaganda organ of the Third International. The article, which apparently was written by a Chinese Communist named "Chie Hua," first summarized the recent events at Nanking and Canton and then concluded with the following paragraphs:

> "As usual, the various imperialist wirepullers are behind these fights of the generals. English imperialism had a hand in the Canton coup d'etat. It is significant that immediately after the Canton events a British cruiser in Hongkong and two cruisers at Wei-Hai-Wei received orders to proceed immediately up the Yangtse to Nanking in order to be able to intervene in the fight at any moment. The fight between Chiang-Kai-shek and the generals in the South clearly reflects the antagonistic interests of English and American imperialism. How Japanese imperialism will react to these fights will be clearly revealed by the attitude of Chang Hsueh-Liang.
>
> "The ever-increasing attack of international imperialism on China, the new wars of the generals and the deepening economic crisis are compelling the working masses to seek a way out. Millions of workers and peasants are rising against the indescribable exploitation, oppression and enslavement and fighting under the Soviet banner against the whole counter-revolution, against the bourgeoisie, the landowners and imperialists and their lackeys, the Kuomintang deceivers of all shades. In these times, when the fiercest internecine fights are raging in the camp of the ruling class, it will be impossible to choke in blood the heroic Soviet movement against which Chiang-Kai-shek has been conducting a desperate but unsuccessful attack for six months. On the contrary, the Soviet territories and the Red Army, thanks to these fights among the Generals, will have the best opportunity of strengthening and consolidating their position and confident of victory, advancing further up to the establishment of the Soviet power in one or several provinces. Only the fighting revolutionary workers and peasants, under the leadership of the Communist Party, can free China from the feudal-bourgeois pest and the claws of imperialism."

The same issue of the Communist organ from which the foregoing paragraphs are reproduced, also contained a list of 171 Chinese Communist agents, most of them sent from Moscow for propaganda and organization purposes, who have been executed by the Chinese military authorities in recent months in the Hankow district. The detailed nature of the list, which contained both names and character of Communist Party affiliations, indicated the close attention which the Soviet authorities are paying to the present China situation, which element is of considerable significance in connection with Gen. Chiang's recent declaration.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's statement which was issued through the official *Kuomin* service on June 7 was in the nature of a indirect reply to the charges which have been made against him since the beginning of the so-called Canton Movement against the Central Government on April 28 and 29 when the Cantonese militarist Chen Chi-tang staged his coup d'etat. Gen. Chiang's statement was addressed to the officers and rank and file of the National Army and called upon them to refrain from participating in fratricidal warfare and to exert themselves in the campaign for the eradication of Communism and red-banditry. Gen. Chiang then stated his intention of proceeding immediately to Kiangsi province for the purpose of assuming personal command of the National forces engaged in the anti-Communist campaign, his declaration stating "that the red-bandits constitute the most serious menace to the nation," and furthermore that the Communist menace "had been greatly aggravated by the activities of the reactionaries at Canton.... who, bent upon the destruction of the country and nation have always attempted to make a tool us military men...."

In regard to the charges which have been made against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, he declared,

> "They have accused me of enhancing my power by maintaining strong military forces, and slandered me as a Military Dictator. All sorts of accusations have been heaped upon me as the target of a shower of poisoned arrows.

"A survivor of a hundred battles, I have already experienced great hardships. What more do I want?

"If I had only my own selfish interests in view, would it not be expedient for me to censure myself and retire?

"That I should have endured and braved all such vile accusations and humiliations without talking of retirement, is simply because National Humiliation has not yet been wiped out, the Principles of the late Leader not yet fulfilled. Revolution is a duty rather than a privilege,—a duty to the State and the nation which it is impossible for me to forsake.

"Moreover, is is my firm belief that should I seek relief by retiring at this juncture—thereby falling a dupe to the Reactionary machinations,—the sufferings of the people and the soldiers will hereafter be increased tenfold and the State and the nation will face extinction.

"Mindful of the importance of the trust confided to me by our late Leader and the heavy sacrifices of our pre-Revolutionary martyrs, even if there had been opprobrium a thousand times as scathing and coercion a thousand times as powerful as that to which I am now subjected: I would have borne them cheerfully.

"As long as there is breath left in me, I am resolved not to abandon my responsibilities and suffer our entire comrades-in-arms to be bereaved of their protector and the immense task of National Revolution to be interrupted.

"I am leaving immediately for Hupeh and Kiangsi to command and direct the various units in rounding up the bandits. Relying upon the prestige of our late Leaders, the support of the people and the exertions of you, my comrades-in-arms, I am confident that complete extermination of the Communist bandits will be effected with in the shortest possible time, thereby consolidating the foundation of the nation.

"If, fortunately, I should succeed in fulfilling this long-cherished wish of mine, I will divest myself of my armor (military power) and retire to the farms so as to show my unselfish intentions. Otherwise, I shall die in the attempt.

"In case I should die on the battlefield, thereby joining our late Leader and other pre-Revolutionary martyrs, it will be my earnest hope that all my corrades-in-arms will keep to the clear course I have shown them, that is, never to become the tools of the Reactionary "politicos" and thereby engage in fratricidal strife.. It will also be my hope that they will continue to exert their utmost for the extermination of the "Red" banditry in order to accomplish my bequeathed wish and rid the country of this great evil.

"You should regard these, my sincere words and advice, either as the instructions of your Commander, or as the admonitions of your brother, or, as my Last Will given in advance.

The foregoing statement by Gen. Chiang, which was addressed to the National Army, closely followed an official report by the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking exonerating him from all charges which had been made by Kuomintang members at Canton. In addition a group of generals affiliated with the National Government at Nanking, including Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War; Liu Chih (Honan), Chen Tiao-yuan (Anhwei), Lu Ti-ping (Kiangsi), Ho Chien (Hunan), Yang Hu-cheng (Shensi), Han Fu-chu (Shantung), Ho Cheng-chun (Hupeh), Admiral Yang Shu-chuang (Fukien) strongly eulogized Gen. Chiang and declared "that he has been striving for the cause of the National Revolution with rare perseverence and unstinted energy....All policies of the Party and State have been decided upon through the deliberations of the National Government Council and the meetings of the Central Executive Committee. Instances abound in which the proposals of Comrade Chiang were dropped owing to the disapproval of majority of the members. How can he be accused of despotism?"

In connection with the charges against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the grounds of misuse of funds, it is of considerable interest to record the fact that these charges first originated in the North when Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang were forming their "Military Coalition" against the Central Government and charges also were being made that the Nanking administration was "dominated by the Cantonese." The first public voicing of the charges apparently were made by Hallet Abend in dispatches to the *New York Times* from Peiping late in 1928 and early in 1929, said dispatches being responsible for the National Government's order for Abend's deportation (see issue *The Review* for May 30). Now the political situation has turned around and the disgruntled politicians at Canton are making similar charges combined with allegations that Cantonese no longer occupy any prominent positions in the Central Government and that the chief political influence was being wielded by Northerners. Significant among the Cantonese charges was also the allegation that the 19th National Army commanded by Gen. Chen Ming-hsu stationed at Canton and in southern Kiangsi was being better paid than was the Kwangtung provincial army (8th Division) commanded by Gen. Chen Chi-tang. It may thus be seen that charges against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the grounds of misuse of funds have usually been associated with military politics. The charge that the National Government has not published its receipts and expenditures is of course, incorrect because T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, has published a financial report annually for the past three years and prior to that time he published regular financial reports of income and expenditures when he had charge of Nationalist finances at Canton. The last National finance report was issued on March 21 of this year, showing military and civil expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, amounting to $539,005,919.25 (silver), of which amount the sum of $245,445,112.72 went for military purposes. Mr. Soong stated in his report that military expenditures averaged $23,000,000 monthly and hope was expressed that they could be reduced to eighteen or nineteen millions monthly. He declared that relief from Communist complications and civil warfare would enable the National Government to attain a balanced budget in a comparatively brief period of time.

In regard to the present complications at Canton, it is correct to state that finances were at the bottom of it. The National Government tried to limit Gen. Chen Chi-tang's expenditures for his 8th Army to $1,500,000 monthly but Gen. Chen insisted that he required considerably more; in fact he was charged with commandeering practically all the provincial funds amounting to more than $5,000,000 monthly. This situation is not peculiar to Kwangtung province but prevails all over the country. Recently the chairmen of Hupeh, Anhwei and Fukien provinces threatened to resign because of shortage of funds, all of the statements claiming that the abolition of the likin (transit) taxes had made it difficult to obtain funds for the upkeep of the army. The whole situation therefore narrows

down to the matter of finances and any attempt on the part of the Central authorities to limit funds, or disband troops (which means the same thing), leads to rebellions and charges that officials of the Central Government, particularly Chiang Kai-shek, are misusing the public revenues. It was apparently for the purpose of preventing further military defections at the present juncture that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in his recent declaration to the National Army stated that there would be no further attempts to disband troops. He put it on the basis that all troops would be necessary for the defence of the country's borders, but his statement undoubtedly was inspired by a desire to placate military factions in the North who may have been contemplating rebellion against the Central Government due primarily to the fear that their troops might be selected for disbandment. Gen. Chiang also stated, in the course of his declaration, that "those units which were once part of the Revolutionary Army but have since defected....will be reinstated....should they refuse now to lend their aid to the Reactionaries and assist in the bandit-suppression campaign...."

Whether Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has personally profited from military funds passing through his hands is impossible for any outsider to determine with any degree of accuracy. Such charges are always in circulation regarding military leaders and usually have some foundation, the reason being that China has not yet reached the point in her development where public officials are expected to keep accounts similar to the practice in Occidental countries. It is probably correct to state that there does not exist anywhere in the Chinese military establishment an accounting system similar to that which is kept by the American Marine regiment stationed in Shanghai, which requires a record of all expenditures large and small with periodic audits. The National Government has only begun to modernize its accounting system, with the assistance of foreign experts, and since the military establishment is largely independent it is still operated largely on the basis of conditions which prevailed under the Manchu regime when Peking was satisfied so long as the Emperor got what he wanted and nobody cared what provincial offiicals did so long as their tax impositions did not stir up a rebellion. Military officials always have profited at the expense of both their troops and the districts where they have been stationed; hence, if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has profited from his position, he has done no more than any other Chinese military man or official would have done in similar position. Among those who recently made charges against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates at Nanking on the basis of misuse of public funds, was Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, who recently joined the "rebel" administration. Nanking officialdom immediately came back and made similar charges against Sun Fo, the allegation being that Sun Fo had always profited from his connection with the revolutionary movement. The charge was made that Sun Fo had continuously refused to account for railway revenues; that he had profited from bond manipulations through a Shanghai bank which served as the depositary of the Ministry of Railways; that Sun Fo had "become a rich man" due to his political connections with the governments at Canton, Hankow and Nanking. The fault for this situation does not rest with any particular individual but with the entire country and its people who have not yet reached a point in their development where they demand morality in public affairs as they do in their personal domestic relations. Of one thing we may be certain, if General Chiang Kai-shek has profited from his position as head of the National Army, he has at the same time contributed much to the welfare of the nation and people. This is more than can be said about many other military commanders who have risen to high position, taken advantage of their positions and given little in return. Gen. Chiang now offers his life in the cause of the anti-Communist campaign. This should be sufficient testimonial to his patriotism and dis-interestedness from a personal standpoint!

It is no secret that the Nationalist Movement since its inception at Canton in 1925-1926 has been dominated by the so-called "Sun-Soong Family Group," the present head of which is T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance. The family's connection with the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement began with the marriage of Miss Ching-ling Soong to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1915. Another daughter, I-ling Soong, is the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, while a third, Mei-ling is the wife of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This family group, together with Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has constituted the center or rallying-point of the Chinese revolutionary movement since the beginning. The situation is not greatly different from conditions which prevailed in Japan at the time of the restoration when a few powerful family groups controlled the country and constituted a rallying-point in the modernization program. Enemies of the Soong family and their political associates consisting largely of members of the "old-guard" or "elders" in the Kuomintang have charged the Soongs with ambitions to create a "ruling-dynasty" somewhat in accordance with the ambitions of the late Yuan Shih-kai. Whether there are grounds for these charges cannot be determined, but it long has been common gossip that certain of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's bitterest political enemies were also at one time or another suitors for the hand of Mei-ling Soong, prior to her marriage to Gen. Chiang. The present Soong family owes its inception to Charles Soong the father who went to America in the early 1880's on a sailing ship and became a student at Trinity College, North Carolina where he earned his way through school, and where he became affiliated with the Christian church. While no outsider could be expected to know the minds of members of the Soong family, their educational background and association with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who also obtained his democratic revolutionary ideas in the American public schools, would inevitably incline one to the belief that they could not harbor "dynastic" ambitions. Rather is one inclined to the belief that they are inspired with the idea that they have been chosen by destiny to lead the Chinese people to a new, modernized and democratic existence. The history of China is a history of so-called "big-families," a fact eloquently portrayed in Pearl S. Buck's recent Chinese novel, "The Good Earth," and while the Soong family has its political detractors, the Chinese people generally have no other conception of existence than that portrayed in the idea of "fa-

mily." The extensive infiltration of democratic ideas through educational contact with the West and through the much more potent educational influence of Occidental missionaries probably has made it impossible for China to ever revert to the "emperor-ruler" idea. But since the Chinese people in the mass are illiterate and have little or no conception of any other type of government, it has been most logical that the present modern-educated class which does control the country should create in the place of the "dynasty" the "Spirit of Sun Yat-sen," and construct a new government around that idea. This was the inspiration that caused the leaders in the Kuomintang to construct the magnificant Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum on the slopes of Purple Mountain at Nanking in the city where the republican idea had its birth.

The so-called "Soong-Family Group" and its political associates in the National Government has had the practical advantage of providing a group that could stick together, something which no other political group has been able to do since the first revolution in 1911. Should the "Soong-Group" be kicked out, it would have to be followed by another or similar group or there would be the usual chaos, somewhat similar to that now trying to function in Canton, where various factions and cliques are intriguing against each other.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S IMMEDIATE PLANS

While Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has announced his intention of proceeding to the Kiangsi-Hunan front for the purpose of assuming personal command of the troops engaged in the anti-Communist War, the definite policies of Government in respect to the Canton situation will not be known until the close of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang which has been called at Nanking for June 13. A report issued by *Kuomin* on June 9 stated that a quorum is already assured and that the meeting probably will last for four days. The announcement stated that various Party issues are to be considered including such matters as the resignation of Hu Han-ming from the presidency of the Legislative Yuan and the reorganization of the Government in accordance with the provisions of the newly-promulgated Provisional Constitution.

Of direct interest in connection with the decision to call a plenary sesion of the C. E. C. was a report in the *Shun Pao* on June 9 stating that Chang Chi, the Government's emissary to Canton "had succeeded in reaching a tentative agreement with the Canton leaders and hope was expressed that a peaceful settlement could yet be achieved.

Telegraphic reports from Hongkong and Canton appearing further on in these columns indicate that a state of uncertainty still prevails among the political and military leaders in the South, a situation which also has been reflected in reports which have appeared in the local Chinese newspapers. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, member of the Central Supervisory Committee at Nanking in an interview on June 9 (*Shun Pao*) expressed the opinion that the various antagonistic elements at Canton could not be expected to stick together for any considerable period of time.

A further indication of efforts to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the Canton situation was a circular telegram dispatched throughout the country by the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on June 8, the telegram pointing out that important problems now facing the country make it necessary for political and military leaders to exert every possible effort to prevent an outbreak of civil war. Special attention was called to the Communist and bandit menace in the Central and Southern provinces which necessitate the undivided attention of the Government.

Reports from Peiping in recent days have referred to the seriousness of the illness of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, evidently contracted while on his recent trip to Nanking. Several members of the Marshal's official family are also afflicted with the same disease. Although the original reports of the Marshal's illness created considerable anxiety at Nanking due to the delicate political situation in the North, there have been no recent indications of fresh complications. Reports from Peiping on June 8 and 9 indicated that the two doubtful "grey" commanders in the North, General Shih Yu-shan and Gen. Sun Tien-ying, apparently will keep quiet—provided they are kept supplied with military funds. Gen. Shih Yu-shan was reported to have sent his representative to Nanking.

Of indirect interest in connection with the situation in the North was a *Rengo* report from Japan stating that the notorious Manchurian militarist, Gen. Chang Chung-chang, who has been living in that country for several years, suddenly departed for Dairen. The Japanese report claimed that Gen. Chang's departure was associated with the Canton situation.

In regard to the situation in Manchuria a report from Nanking on June 6 stated that Wan Fu-lin, head of the Heilungkiang provincial government and Tang Yu-lin, head of the Jehol government had returned to their posts from a visit to Peiping to visit Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at the Rockefeller Hospital.

Immediately following receipt of the news of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's illness, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek dispatched Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai to Peiping where he has since remained.

While the Government's policy has not been announced, the Chinese newspapers stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will first make an inspection trip through Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan provinces, following which he will establish his military headquarters either at Nanchang or Changsha. While reports from Canton have indicated there is little likelihood of early military activities on the part of the Cantonese-Kwangsi-Ironside forces, reports from Hankow have claimed that several minor clashes already have occurred on the Hunan-Kwangsi border. A report by *United Press* from Hankow on June 6 stated that active warlike preparations were in progress in Changsha, capital of Hunan where precautions were being taken against a recurrence of the Changsha episode of 1930 when the Communists pillaged and burned a considerable portion of the city. A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on June 9 stated that some 20,000 Kwangsi rebel troops had gathered in the Changan-Liuchow region of northern Kwangsi and had allied themselves with the bandits along the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

A report by *Reuters* service from Hankow on June 6 stated that the notorious Communist leader, Gen. Ho Lung and his subordinates Tung Teh-chang were in complete possession of the Hung Lake district and had captured the town of Tashitao on the Yangtsze. Ho Lung's army was estimated at 10,000, all apparently well armed and equipped. He was reported to have mounted heavy guns on the river bank.

A dispatch from Hongkong which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on June 6 alleged that the Chinese Communist leader Chen Tou-hsin had returned to that city after an absence in Europe of practically two years. The report alleged that he apparently was well supplied with funds ($300,000) and was proceeding to Canton with the object of negotiating with the Cantonese leaders.

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on June 7 stated that the Government forces had captured Futien and several other towns in southeastern Kiangsi which had been occupied by Communist gangs. It was claimed that a force of 20,000 Reds under Chu Teh had been defeated by the 19th Route Army under Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai. The National Government on June 9 awarded the 28th division under Gen. Kung Ping-fan the sum of $40,000 for their victories against the Communists in southern Kiangsi. On June 7 the Government issued a mandate expressing its appreciation of the services of the late Gen. Hu Tsu-yu, commander of the 5th Division who was killed in a battle with the Reds at Kwangchang in southern Kiangsi. His family was given a compassionate grant of $50,000.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War was appointed concurrently commander of the air forces of the National Government on June 5.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on June 6 issued instructions for the expansion of the "National Guards" from one to two divisions. They will be commanded by Gen. Feng Ti-pei with Gen. Yu Chi-shih as vice-commander.

COMPOSITION OF THE CANTON "GOVERNMENT"

The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai recently published the following analysis of the Canton "National Government" showing the various groups as well as the personnel of the various committees:

1. Factions Represented:

Left Wing: Wang Ching-wei, Li Tsung-jen, Tang Sheng-hi, and Eugene Chen.

Right Wing: Tang Shao-yi, Ku Ying-feng, Hsiao Fu-cheng, Lin Shen, Li Lieh-chun.

Western Hills Group: Chou Lu, Hsu Chung-chi, Teng Chi-lu.

"Prince" Faction: Headed by Sun Fo.

"Elder" Men's Group: Chen Chi-tang (He is not definitely allied with any faction yet).

Independent: Chiang Tseng-kuei.

(Altogether 15 members of Central Executive and Supervisory Committees).

Standing Committee of Canton Government.

5 members: Wang Ching-wei, Ku Ying-feng, Tang Shao-yi, Hsu Chung-chi, and Sun Fo.

Two Ministries of Canton Government.

1. Ministry of Finance headed by Teng Chao-ying; Vice-Minister Wu Shang-ying.

2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Eugene Chen; Vice-Minister Fu Ping-chang.

Cheng Yung—Chief Secretary—Canton Government.

Li Lang-lu—Military Councilor.

Wang Ching-wei—Chairman of Political Council.

Li Lieh-chun—Chairman of Military Council (Hsu Chung-chi acting pending Li's arrival).

Members of Canton Government.

Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Tang Shao-yi, Ku Ying-feng, Teng Chi-lu, Hsu Chung-chi, Li Tsung-jen, Chow Lu, Chen Chi-tang, Tang Sheng-chi, Eugene Chen, Pai Chung-hsi, Fu Lu-ling, Lin Shen, Hsiao Fu-chen, Li Lieh-chun, Hsu Chung-chi.

Composition of Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Liu Yun-kai—Chairman and Commissioner of Finance.

Chen Shu-jen—Commissioner for Civil Affairs.

Liu Chi-wen—Commissioner of Industry.

Hsu Chung-ching—Commissioner of Education.

Lin Yi-chung—Commissioner of Reconstruction.

Chin Tseng-cheng (President of Kwangtung National U.).

Teng Yen-hua (former Commissioner of Reconstruction).

Li Wen-fan and Teng Ching-yang—as additional members.

The Canton Government was formally inaugurated on *May 28* and held its first meeting on May 29 under the chairmanship of Sun Fo.

CANTON SITUATION AS VIEWED FROM HONGKONG

Hongkong, June 5 (3:30 P. M.)— Owing to uncertainty created in the public mind regarding his motives for joining the Canton Movement, it was reported here this morning that Tang Shao-yi has telegraphed to Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, asking him to make a full explanation of the situation unofficially to President Hoover. Mr. Tang has asked Dr. Wu to explain to President Hoover the reasons for his (Tang's) action in joining the opposition government at Canton.

It was also reported here today that Tang Shao-yi is contemplating negotiation with American banking interests for a loan to the Canton "National Government."

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Hongkong, June 5, (4 P. M.)— The announcement that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai was moving the 19th Route Army from Kiangsi province into the East River district of Kwangtung province has caused serious apprehension in Canton due to uncertainty regarding the real attitude of Gen. Chiang and his forces, which are generally regarded as the best fighting force in the South.

As a result of the feeling of uncertainty which Gen. Chiang's announcement has produced in Canton, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has dispatched a squadron of airplanes and a considerable force of his own troops into the East River district and according to report here his men are engaged in the feverish construction of some 300 miles of trenches and fortifications extending from Waichow to Hoyuan.

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Hongkong, June 6, (3 P. M.)— Tang Shao-yi, veteran member of the Kuomintang, who has joined the Canton movement, today disclosed the text of the telegram which he recently dispatched to President Hoover in Washington giving his (Tang's) reasons fro joining the Canton group.

Mr. Tang's telegram, which was sent to Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, with instructions to bring it unofficially to the attention of the President, declared that he had refrained from participation in politics for practically twenty years and that he still believes that modern civilized life and good government in China were vindicated in the destruction of the Manchu and succeeding Yuan Shih-kai governments in Peiping. Mr. Tang stated that he participated in the destruction of these governments and still was determined to make China safe as the national possession of the Chinese people, rather than the contrary conception of China as the property of one ruler; hence he had joined the Canton Movement.

Mr. Tang concluded his statement with the allegation that behind Nanking's "rococo," or showy and meaningless "facade," which some foreigners have helped to set up, there is in operation a political system which is based on a mediaeval conception of China which is without parallel in modern history.

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Hongkong, June 9, (2 P. M.)—The Canton Government is contemplating the flotation of a foreign loan for purposes of financing its war against Nanking, according to a report from Canton this morning. The report stated that negotiations were being conducted with a "certain Power" and that the Canton Government proposed to use the Canton-Shiukwan Railway as security for the loan.

According to reports in Canton the National Government is concentrating large forces of troops at Changchow in southern Fukien province. Reports received in Canton from Amoy have created the belief that the Central Government is planning a drive on Canton from Fukien, this being the object of the large concentration of Nanking troops at Changchow.

The 19th Route Army, commanded by Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai is now said to be concentrating at Kanchow in southern Kiangsi, but Canton is still in the dark regarding the attitude of Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai as to the present Canton-Nanking situation.

The Canton Government has experienced considerable difficulty in respect to its contemplated military activities against the Central Government due to controversies which have arisen over the distribution of funds among the Kwangsi and Ironside commanders who are demanding $800,000 (silver) monthly, whereas the Canton Military Committee has only been able to promise about half that amount. The matter of financing the military constitutes a major problem of the Canton Government.

The Canton authorities officially celebrated on June 8 the induction into office of Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen, Chen Tseh and Chang Hui-cheung, who will command the First Group Army Corps, the Canton Navy and Air Force respectively. Li Yun-chieh has assumed the post of chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

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South China Morning Post, (May 28)—In connection with the account of the bomb outrages in Canton on May 25 and 26 the following allegation was made, "That the bomb outrages are connected with a plot to take the lives of the rebel leaders is suggested by previous reports from Shanghai that prior to their departure for Hongkong, Messrs. Sun Fo and Wang Chunghui were spotted by members of the Tsing Hung Society, a notorious gang of robbers and kidnappers operating in and about Shanghai. Members of this gang are associated with certain people in the Chinese Government and at times their service has been quite useful to their political patrons. The Tsing Hung Society has at various times been compared with the Cheka in Russia."

Failing to obtain Chiang Kai-shek's reply to their telegram, demanding his resignation, within 48 hours, the Canton authorities are busily preparing for a punitive expedition. The 8th Route Army will hence forth be called the 4th Route Army and its strength will be increased to four armies. Gen. Hsu Chung-chi will probably assume the post of Commander-in-Chief of the punitive expedition, which will set forth on June 5.

A report from Canton states that the new "National Government of the Republic of China," will follow a policy of friendship with the Powers....After a lengthy discussion it was decided that the new Government would not have a "President." but would adopt the committee form of organization....Sun Fo wired to Gen. U. Teh-chen asking him to come to Canton; it was reported that Gen. Wu would come to Canton....Kan You-man, re-

presentative of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was stated to have arrived in Hongkong on his way to Canton....Much interest attached to the telegram which Tang Shao-yi sent to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang wherein Mr. Tang compared Gen. Chiang's dictatorship to the despotic rule of the late Yuan Shih-kai....Mr. Tang Shao-yi admitted that for the past ten years he had declined to take any active part in politics; he urged concerted action among the members of the Kuomintang against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek....Fearing a leakage of military information the Canton authorities placed a strict censorship on all telegrams from Canton to Nanking....The operation of the radio service between the station at the Canton Treasury and Nanking has been suspended.

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South China Morning Post, (May 29)—As a result of the recent bomb explosions in Canton, directed apparently at the anti-Nanking officials, the Canton Government has adopted extraordinary precautions against further incidents of the kind. The Canton police commissioner Chan Hing-wan has placed strong guards about all government buildings where leaders are staying or where meetings are being held....As a result of the receipt of news from Nanking that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had commandeered twenty steamers for troop-transport purposes, the Canton Government decided to establish a Chang Fa-kwei, who has been made garrison commander strong military base at Swatow under the control of Gen. at Swatow and Chaochowfu....A Mr. Fu, said to be a representative of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, arrived in Canton.

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South China Morning Post, (May 30)—Canton staged celebration of creation of opposition government which will be controlled by committee of fifteen members, including Tang Shao-yi, Wang Ching-wei, Hsiao Fu-cheng, Sun Fo, Lin shen, koo Yin-fen, Chiang Chung-kwei, Tsou Lu, Tang Tse-ju Eugene Chen (Foreign Minister), Generals Li Chung-jen, Chan Chai-tang, Li Lieh-chun, Tang Shen-chi, and Hsu Chung-chi. Hsiao Fu-cheng, Lin Shen, Chiang Chung-kwei and Li Lieh-chun are expected in Canton shortly....Speeches delivered by Tang Shao-yi, Wang Ching-wei and Hsu Ching-chi all stressed the need for democratic government in China....Wang Ching-wei said there was an impression that China needed a strong government, in which connection he said that there never had been a stronger government than that of Yuan Shih-kai who exercised his power in acquiring foreign loans amounting to $300,000,000 and was on the point of acepting the Twenty-One Demands from Japan; hence if Yuan Shih-kai failed, it was most obvious that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would likewise fail.

It is possible that Canton will not have a Minister of War as the military organization will be controlled by a committee consisting of Li Chung-jen, Chen Chi-tang, Hsu Chung-hsi, Li Lieh-chun, Bei Tsung-chi Tang Shen-chi, Chang Fa-kwei, Chang Wei-cheung, Li Fuk-lum Tang Sangming and Admiral Chan Chak....The Nationalist Council at Canton approved the following appointments: Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Koo Ying-fan, Tang Shao-yi and Shu Chung-chi as members of Standing Committee; Eugene Chen as Foreign Minister with Fu Ping-sheung as vice-minister; Teng Shao-yam as Finance Minister with Wu Sheun-ying as vice-minister; Chan Yung as chief secretary; Sun Fo or Koo Ying-fan as chairman of Kwangtung provincial government; Lum Yick-chung, minister of civil affairs; Kin Tsang-ching, minister of education; Chang Yung (brother-in-law of Hu Han-ming) as chief secretary of provincial government....Canton authorities decide to remove restriction on export of silver as soon as new coins are minted for circulation.

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South China Morning Post, (June 1)—A report from Canton claimed that telegrams had been received from Tokyo alleging that Hu Han-ming, former head of the National Legislative Yuan in Nanking, had secretly arrived in Japan and was alleged to be proceeding to Canton immediately. It was claimed that Mr. Hu had either escaped from Nanking or was being sent to Canton by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as a means of preventing war....Chang Chi, who was sent to Canton by the National Government at Nanking, was reported to have informed Canton officialdom that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was willing to welcome back to Nanking all Nationalist and Kuomintang officials who had performed meritorious services in the Nationalist Government since 1926; that Gen. Chiang had promised to summon a Fourth Kuomintang plenary session to settle party affairs; that Gen. Chiang had promised to divide the country into four big military districts with separate commanders-in-chief, these being Northeastern, Northwestern, Southeastern and Southwestern; Canton declared all such offers had been definitely rejected and they would proceed with the organization of an opposition government; Canton issued proclamation asking all Nanking Supervisory Committee members, to come south and join the new government.

A manifesto issued by the Canton Government said the National Government was first formed in Canton on July 1, 1925 and removed to Hankow in 1926-1927, then to Nanking in 1928 and the political tutelage period should have been started, but Gen. Chiang veered to a dictatorship instead of carrying out the scheme of political tutelage; Canton will avoid a dictatorship and give publicity to all proceedings; Gen. Chiang, due to jealousy or selfishness caused wars in 1929 which made the West River, Yangtsze and Yellow rivers run red with blood; Gen. Chiang never has made a public statement of accounts; Gen. Chiang would draw from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 from the Ministry of Finance "with just a chit;" the new Canton Government will carry on differently and will publish all receipts and disbursements, thus making for democracy; Canton will inform all banking corporations in both South and North China that it will not recognize any loans negotiated by the Nanking group....Sun Fo postpones acceptance of post of chairman of Kwangtung provincial government; Gen. Hsu Chung-chi appointed chairman of military council and Wang Ching-wei as chairman of the Executive Council.

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South China Morning Post, (June 2)—Reports from Swatow state that considerable uneasiness exists due to bandit and Communist activities; reported that market town of Ho-tien taken by reds and port of Swabue threatened; report claimed that bandits were pouring cement into the ears of their victims....Canton's new Finance Ministry will be installed in the Customs Building on the Bund; the office of the Foreign Affairs in the Provincial Library....In order to facilitate the military expedition to the North, a military committee of fifteen has been formed to be composed of the following: Hsu Chung-chi (chairman), Tang Sang-chi, Chen Chi-tang, Li Chung-jen, Chang Wei-cheung, Wong Kwang-jui, Chiang Kwang-nai, Tsoi Tingkai, Bei Tsung-chi, Chang Fa-kwei, Li Fuk-lum, Chan Cheung-po, Miao Pei-nan, Chan Hing-wan and Admiral Chan Chak; as many of the foregoing will be absent on the forthcoming expedition, military affairs will be managed by a standing committee composed of Hsu Chung-chi, Chan Chi-tang, Li Chung-jen, Tang Sang-chi and Chiang Kwang-nai....Claimed that Chang chi, who was sent south on a peace mission from Nanking will remain in Canton and join the Canton Movement; report that Chang chi had been made a prisoner was denied....1st Route Army under Li Chung-jen not yet invaded Hunan as reported but concentrated at Chuanchow awaiting instruction; stated Yunnanese commander Chang Tin-chi will assist Canton.

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South China Morning Post, (June 4)—The Canton Ministry of Finance wired to F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs at Shanghai, ordering him to remove the head office of the Customs to Canton within 24 hours "otherwise other steps will be taken."....Decided that Gen. Li Chung-jen will remain at Canton to discuss military affairs with the Government while Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and Bei Tsung-chi will return to Kwangsi to take charge of affairs in that province....Gen. Chen Chin-yun, commander at the Bocca Tigris forts has ordered a net-work of mines laid on the Whampoa beach to prevent a surprise invasion by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek ....Generals Chan Tin-chi and Hu Jo-yu, former Yunnanese commanders arrive in Canton to discuss the situation....Officially announced that the 19th Route Command consisting of 10,000 Kwangtung soldiers under Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai are with-drawing from Kiangsi into the East River District indicating that this army is joining the anti-Chiang movement....News of this movement caused consternation because it was reported that the 19th Route Army is being followed by 50,000 refugees from Communist infested districts of Kiangsi who are fleeing into Kwangtung....Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai announced that he is preparing a statement defining his position in respect to the Canton-Nanking trouble.... Return of the 19th Route Army to Kwangtung inspired the Canton leaders with a sudden decision to send Fan Ki-mo, ex-Finance Commissioner to Japan to invite Gen. Chen Ming-hsu back to Canton and offer him the chairmanship of Kwangtung, the position from which he was ousted by Gen. Chen Chi-tang's coup d'etat sometime ago

....Canton announced the abolition of all native customs and the collection of all duties by the Maritime Customs ....Canton telegram from Nanking claimed that Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, garrison Commander at Shanghai was being detained in Nanking owing to alleged complicity with Canton Movement....Telegram from Nanking stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was leaving for Hunan and Kiangsi to start the war against Canton; Chiang sent six artillery regiments to Changsha and will establish his headquarters in that city.

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South China Morning Post, (June 5)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang has decided to increase his forces to five armies and five independent divisions. So far the 1st, 2nd 3rd armies have been organized the troops under Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai will form the 4th and 5th armies upon their joining the Canton Government ....Tang Shao-yi has gone to Chung-shan but will return shortly to Canton; reported that Chang Chi (Nanking emissary) has gone to Chungshan with Tang Shao-yi....Nanking telegram stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is secretly mobilizing his divisions on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the division under Gen. Li Chi-sheung in Szechuen for service in Fukien and Hunan in final preparation for the drive on Canton....Stated Chiang odrered the naval vessels stationed in Fukien ports to attack Swatow....Nanking alleged to be concentraing all available troops in Kiangsi and Fukien for launching drive against Cantonese and Kwangsi troops in southern Hunan....In order to block an invasion of Kwangtung from Fukien Cantonese troops are digging trenches extending through Tamshui, Pinsshan, Waichow and Hoyun on the west side of the East River....*South China Morning* Post published editorial on situation stating that Canton rebel government launched just one year from launching of Peking rebellion last year. Editorial stated that Peking organization listed Yen Hsi-shan first; Feng Yu-hsiang, second; Li Chung-jen, third and Chen Chi-tang, fourth. Now the Canton rebellion lists Chen Chi-tang first, Yen Hsi-shan, second; Feng Yu-hsiang, third; and Li Chung-jen, fourth. But history repeats itself for as Chen Chi-tang failed to assist last year, Yen Hsi-shan apparently will not help this year...."

CANTON FACTIONS RESEMBLE PEIPING REBELLION

(From the Review's Canton Correspondent)

Exactly one year ago an independent government under Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan was formed in Peiping in opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's regime at Nanking. To-day the same movement was repeated in Canton. In the last revolt by Generals representing the Shansi and Kuominchun armies the Kuomintang Leftists and Western Hill Clique leaders including Wang Ching-wei, Tsou Lu, Chen Kung-po, Tze Chi, participated and to-day we find the same disgruntled Kuomintang parties assisting the Kwangtung and Kwangsi military factions in the formation of an opposition government in south-western China. While the last movement against Nanking was supported by a bigger army composed principally of Kuominchun and Shansi forces from Shansi, Honan, Shensi, and Kansu so far the Canton movement has secured the backing of only the armies under General Chen Chi-tang of Kwangtung and General Li Tsung-jen of Kwangsi.

What Canton is lacking in military support it has found consolation in having a bigger Kuomintang political following. In addition to the Leftists, Western Hill Cliques and certain independent members of the Kuomintang General Chen Chi-tang has earned the support of a section of the Kuomintang Rightists formerly rulers of the Central Government which includes Messrs Sun Fo, Ku Ying-fan, Lin Shen, Teng Tse Ju, Chang Hui-cheung, and many others. Apparently disfavoured by a section of the conservative element in Canton leaders of the Reorganisationists including Chen Kung-po and Koo Meng Yu who took an active part in the organisation of the Peiping government last year have failed to make an appearance in Canton and neither have they been invited to return.

Apart from the appointment of a political and military committee, the issue of numerous proclamations of recrimination and the evacuation from Kwangsi of thousands of Cantonese soldiers belonging to General Chen Chi-tang for concentration purposes in northern Kwangtung and in East River districts, Canton has made no definite move by way of organising an expedition against Kiangsi or Honan which are known to be loyal to the Central Government. The absence of military activity is no doubt caused by the refusal of the 61st and 60th Divisions under General Chiang Kwang-nai now engaging in an anti-communist war in Kiangsi to support the southern leaders. These two divisions were responsible for the capture of Tsinanfu during the Nanking-Shansi war in 1930 and the refusal of these crack Kwangtung regiments in joining the Canton movement will mean a serious blow to General Chen Chi-tang. These two divisions were actually under the command of Gen. Chen Ming-shu whose resignation early last month must have created much ill-feeling among his soldiers towards Canton.

No effort, indeed, has been spared by Gen. Chen Chi-tang and the opposition government to win over the allegiance of these two divisions in Kiangsi and immediately after a visit to Kiangsi by Gen. Huang Han-ping who was representing Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai has addressed a telegram to Canton referring at considerable length to the disastrous havoc done in various villages in Kiangsi by the "Red" marauder. He mentions that wholesale massacre and looting have been wantonly committed by Communist bandits resulting in tens of thousands of inhibitants being rendered homeless.

The news of the coming departure of the Cantonese divisions from Kiangsi has caused consternation among the inhibitants who fear a revival of Communist disturbance. Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai states that 50,000 refugees from the Communist infested areas are following his army intending to march to northern Kwangtung to seek shelter against possible Communist looting and plundering. Officially it is reported that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai is demanding the control of rich territories at Swatow and Chaochowfu on the East River before he consents to return. The demand has since been complied with; the 60th and 61st Divisions are last reported to be concentrating at Kanchow in southern Kiangsi ready to evacuate for Kwangtung. While the news of their departure is giving some assurance to the militarists here who hope to find assistance in the coming war against Nanking the return of the divisions formerly under Gen. Gen. Chen Ming-shu is fraught with grave posssibilities. Canton is, in fact, facing a serious situation as keen observers consider possible that once they are inside Swatow and Chaochowfu on East River these two divisions of over 10,000 men may even declare themselves loyal to Nanking. One has to bear in mind that Gen. Chen Ming-shu has a longer association and possesses a more friendly attitude towards Nanking than with any of his Canton colleagues. In view of this Gen. Chen Chi-tang is taking no chances and is ordering the construction of trenches around Canton as well as at certain strategic positions on East River.

The silence of Yen Hsi-shan in offering his service to Canton is causing no little anxiety among members of the opposition government. Yen Hsi-shan's personal representative, Fu Yu-sen has arrived in Canton since two weeks ago and has had many conferences with the leaders. He is leaving shortly for Tientsin in the company of Generals Tang Shih-Chang and Hsu Ching-tang (envoys of Gen. Chen Chi-tang) to negotiate with the Kuominchun and Shansi militarists. To their visit to Tientsin Canton is placing the final hope of enlisting northern military allies.

It is freely reported that Yen Hsi-shan is demanding $3,000,000 a month for service as an ally to Canton and to this the opposition government has promised the payment of only one sum for mobilization of the Shansi armies refusing to comply with the monthly contribution of three million dollars. Mr. Fu is bringing the Canton answer to Tientsin and the outcome of his mission is waited with much speculation. It will be recalled that Gen. Chen Chi-tang's name was first included in the list of anti-Nanking militarists published in newspapers in South China sometime in April 1930 but owing to the presence of Gen. Chen Ming-shu he made no move towards assisting Yen Hsi-shan. If he had joined the Shansi rebellion the result of the Nanking-Shansi war might have been different. It will be the irony of fate if for his own good reasons Yen Hsi-shan does not join the Canton movement in its present disagreement with Nanking.

Because of the depreciation of the Government bank notes, the demand for mobilization funds by the Kwangtung and Kwangsi armies, the expenses involved in connection with the formation of the opposition government and money used to buy over the support of doubtful forces in south-western China, Canton is facing a financial crisis. The $10,000,000 military bonds have been issued and the firms and native banks are compelled to accept certain amounts. Three per cent of the capital of the

(Continued on page 76)

What Do the Chinese Expect from the Senatorial Visit?

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭華

PERHAPS on no occasion in the past has China been more honored by foreign visitors than by the visit of the Congressional Party from the United States of America, consisting of Senators Pittman, Tasker Oddie, Robertson, Congressmen Dowell and Gibson. All of them came to the Far East with their families. It is our greatest pleasure to receive them in China and it is our fervent hope that the visit will result in a better understanding and will be of mutual benefit to the two Republics. Aside from a few words of welcome, it is perhaps incumbent upon us to tell them what our people are hoping from their visit.

Judging from their interviews granted to the pressmen in Shanghai, we know that the purpose of their visit is apparently not confined to the silver problem. Senator Pittman is chairman of a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. He said this committee had been authorized to "recommend action, legislation and treaties that will be of equal benefit to the people of China and the United States". The committee is undoubtedly now waiting for Senator Pittman's findings in making its final report to the Senate in December.

"The significance of this," continued Senator Pittman in his interview with the Shanghai pressmen, "is that for years we have been creatures of habit looking to the east for opportunities in trade and commerce. We have been blind, for the path of empire has most certainly been westward. Now we are awake to the great potential market that lies to the west of us—the Orient. The mission marks the breaking of the habit of looking backward instead of forward. The people of the United States have been unconscious of the opportunities here in China and the people of China, too, have been unconscious of the possibilities for development". That is to say, another purpose of the visit is to develop Sino-American trade and to find a better market for American surplus goods.

As a representative from the largest silver producing state in the Union, Senator Pittman is certainly very interested in studying the silver problem in the Far East probably in its connection with the possibility of calling an International Silver Conference. In other words, the Senatorial Visit is of far-reaching effect and significance because it has to do not only with the silver issue but also with the Sino-American commercial and diplomatic relations.

The Silver Issue

America, being one of the greatest producers of silver in the world, was expected to take the initiative in calling an International Silver Conference to deal with the problem. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon President Hoover to do so, long before the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce. But America, for some reason, did not take any step toward this direction. When the International Chamber of Commerce was in session, only after eloquent oratory, a resolution introduced by the Chinese delegates to call an international silver conference was adopted. Though the resolution did not mention which country should take the initiative in calling the conference, it was generally expected that America would take the lead. But so far America is very silent. Great Britain, being the largest silver market in the world, was next expected to take the initiative but the British attitude is rather to discourage the holding of such a conference. Japan was next expected to take such a step, but the financial leaders in the Island Empire have shown themselves extremely adverse to the suggestion and have replied to Washington in polite terms that Japan does not feel it convenient to take any step in this direction.

China, being the worse sufferer from the silver slump, was next expected to take such an action. But the *New York Times*, under date of May 15 published a dispatch from Washington, which more or less disqualified China to be the leader. It says, "... it is felt in Government circles that it would not be impressive for the National Government of China to take the lead in calling the proposed international silver conference and that, though the Government would be prepared to cooperate with China, the United States would prefer that some other government take the lead."

That is to say, the resolution adopted by the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce for calling of an international silver conference could not bear fruit because no one is willing to take the initiative to call a conference.

Silver Not a Chinese Problem

Such action on the part of the powers gives the Chinese a very bad impression that there is absolutely no cooperation among the nations in the world to work together in the interest of all, and that it convinces the Chinese that the participation in any international conference is of no substantial use but a waste of time and money. Silver, as pointed out by the Chinese on numerous occasions, is not a Chinese problem but it is a world problem for to which China is not to be blamed and China has no way to control it. The Chinese admit that China, being the only country in the world adopting the silver standard, is the worst sufferer from the trememdous drop in the price of silver, but it must be pointed out that the depression in China would only make the world-wide depression go from bad to worse. It is the belief of the Chinese that the fundamental solution of the silver problem will come about if the silver-producing and silver using countries in the world would cooperate to devise some remedies. As Senator Pittman concluded, depressed silver values constitute one of the major causes of the world-wide business and financial depression.

Sometime ago, it was reported that America was going to grant us a huge silver loan at low interest without any security. It is the conviction of the Chinese that America would help us more substantially if she would first take the initiative to call an International Silver Conference in Washington to discuss the silver problem and to take some steps to improve the situation, and then to grant China a huge silver loan for constructive purposes under the same conditions. America was the initiator of the Disarmament Conference in Washington for the sake of world peace, we hope she will also be the initiator of the Silver Conference for the sake of removing the causes of the world-wide depression and for improving the present economic situation in the world.

Senator Pittman is quite right in saying that the time has come for the entire world to seek a market in the Orient, meaning, of course, China. But the world must be aware that the unnatural depression in the price of silver has greatly decreased the purchasing power of the people. Without solving the silver problem, the purchasing power of the people would be very poor, and China would be the poorest market for the foreign surplus goods. The Chinese population is roughly estimated at 450,000,000, and the per capita trade of China in 1925 was about $4.30. A slight increase of $1. per capita would mean $450,000,000 to our trade figures. Therefore a slight improvement of the purchasing power of the Chinese would mean a tremendous effect on our foreign trade. From the point of supplying raw materials and demand-finished products, China offered to the commercial world the greatest opportunity unimaginable. For this reason alone, the international cooperation for stabilizing silver would appear to be justified for the mutual benefit of all.

But it is equally true that silver might further drop if the international silver conference fails in its mission, as pointed out by Sir Arthur Salter. But this could easily be avoided by some previous understanding and arrangement among the countries concerned, and let the conference only legalize the proceedings and discuss the further details. Though the informal discussion among the nations of the world have developed the fact that the nations do not have consider this to be the proper time to call an International Silver Conference, it is said that the hope is not yet abandoned. Having conducted the investigations in person and on the spot throughout the Far East, it is hoped that the Senatorial Party would be able to convince the Washington officials of the seriousness of the situation and the necessity of calling the conference.

As stated above, another purpose of the Senatorial Visit is to study the condition in China for the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate. They must now bend themselves to studying the conditions in this country. But the Canton situation might give them the cause of disappointment.

Other Issues Besides Silver

Undoubtedly, our distinguished visitors must have heard or read of the "outside road incident," "phone incident," and "taking back of educational rights", etc. in Shanghai. They must have been given a copy of the "manifesto" issued by the First People's Convention, which was held only a short time ago, on the abolition of unequal

treaties. They must have also heard that the National Government has again declared that extrality must be abolished on and after January 1st, 1932 under all circumstances, and that the National Government has spent $1,289,900 to build courts and prisons to hear cases involving foreigners, etc. If the honorable members of the Senatorial Party could stay in China a little longer, they would soon realize that the Chinese national feeling is now growing more fervent than ever before, and that the Chinese aspirations which might be refused some years ago, could not be refused now. It is 450,000,000 people of China who are now determined to make China a truly sovereign and independent country in the world and to end all abnormal practices in the country.

The Honorable Members of the Senatorial Party are undoubtedly familiar with their own history after the famous Declaration of Independence. After the Revolution. we remember, America entered into a period which is known in American history as the "critical period." Sectional feeling was growing very strong. Each state demanded more powers. Despite many "compromises" being reached, they by no means could settle the difference or conflict of interests among the states. Then, there came the "House divided against itself"; then came the "Secession" from the Union; and then came the 4-year long civil war (1861-1865).

The present political situation in China is precisely the same as that after the Declaration of Independence in America. As it necessitated the American Government several years to fight for the centralization of authority and to perfect the Union, the same is requested by China. So despite the frequent occurrences of civil wars in China, our foreign friends are reminded that these wars are not blindly fought but are fought for one great cause of China—that is, toward the completion of the revolutionary phase of the Revolution, for the centralization of authority, and the unification of the country. It is a war to end all wars; and it is a war to consolidate the country. If a war is fought for some lofty cause, we believe, all will agree with us that it ought be fought out.

Sovereignty vs- Treaty Rights

As to the stringency of the Sino-foreign relations, we may say that the whole situation might be explained by the reason that the Chinese talk about sovereignty and the foreigners talk about treaty rights, and the conflict in their actions and mental attitude causes constant friction.

For the past century, the Chinese were very ignorant of their sovereign rights. Territory was ceded, and concession after concession was granted to the foreigners, as a result of which the foreigners are now the masters of China today. Having got accustomed to enjoying the rights or privilges in China for such a long time, which they could never enjoy in any other corner under the sun, they regard them as inherited rights, irredeemable and unalterable. So long as the Chinese were ignorant the foreigners might continue to enjoy their rights. But China of today is different from before, and she is fully conscious of the abnormal condition in the country and is extremely anxious to end all these practices. Naturally and psychologically, the actions on the part of Chinese produce some reactions in the minds of the foreigners. Broad minded foreigners feel rather happy when they see the young Chinese are now conscious of their sovereign rights. Such action on the part of the Chinese to take back their sovereign rights is the only natural consequence, as a result of 80 years of submission to the foreign control and encroachment. A strong and independent China is a blessing to the whole world, because only by freeing China from foreign domination could the open-door policy be put into force in the true sense of the word. Broad-minded foreigners will be only too glad to meet the Chinese aspirations, because they realize that the situation has now been changed totally and the Chinese aspiration must be met; they realize that to find a market in China is to solve part of their difficulty at home, but to develop the trade with the Chinese depends upon the favorable feeling of the Chinese. They realize that to start immediately various negotiations with the National Government to settle all the outstanding problems is to strengthen the prestige of the National Government which would have the very effect of putting to an end the civil war at a much earlier date.

But there is another group of foreigners known as die-hards. They think that any action taken by the Chinese is not agreeable to them, for it has an adverse effect upon their privileges in China. They oppose the Chinese on the ground that it is a violation of the treaty rights, and lose no time in filing petitions with their home governments for armed forces for the protection of their rights. In their opinion the Chinese aspirations are anti-foreign and communistic, and merely an encroachment "little by little and bit by bit" upon their treaty rights. Fin ally,they resort to the process of painting China as dark as they can before the world with a view to convincing their home governments not to open any negotiations with the Chinese government on any outstanding problems but to maintain the present status quo in China. But the Chinese. on their part, exert full effort, more vigorously than ever before, to claim that their action is justifiable and rational, and that what China wants is not a single inch of territory or any right from any power, but only wants to take what she gave out before, and that what China wishes is equality and reciprocity.

To the Chinese, it not is of much use to send the so-called "trade missions" one after another to China without first readjusting the relations between two people concerned. It is the belief of the Chinese that only where there is a goodwill, there goes the market. Sovereignty is a supreme power of a state while treaty right is only a right provided in the treaty concluded by the parties, which derived its validity from the consent of the parties. If the circumstances are so much altered that it renders the treaty inapplicable, the said treaty should be revised or modified, not only in the interest of one party but for the benefit of all parties concerned.

China Deserves Sympathy

Needless for us to say that China is having the hardest time that any country has ever experienced, which really deserves the sympathy of all people in the world. In any country under the sun, the different revolutions come at different times. But in China today, the political revolution, industrial revolution, social revolution, economic revolution, and the intellectual revolution all come at one and the same time. Despite the overwhelming difficulties, this Young Republic of the Orient is striving to achieve the final goal, which might be impossible to others.

In this short article, taking advantage of their coming to this country, we have explained to these American visitors that silver is not a Chinese problem alone and that cooperation among all the nations is the key to its solution; and that the present political situation in China is not chaos but a fight for a great cause for Chinese nationalism; and that the cause of the friction between the Chinese and foreigners lies in the "inconsistency" between sovereignty and treaty rights, and between liberalism and die-hardism. It is our earnest hope that the Senatorial Visit will do much in removing the cause of the trouble and in improving the present situation, and that they would present the following principles to their Committee to be submitted to the Senate in December:

1. That the American Government should take the initiative in calling the international silver conference in Washington at the earliest possible opportunity to work out remedies to cope with the situation.

2. That the American Government should enter immediately into negotiations with the National Government for the revision of the Sino-American existing treaties and to base the new treaty on the principles of equality and reciprocity.

So far as the Chinese interpretation is concerned, the Resolution that "to recommend action, legislation, and treaties that will be of equal benfit to the people of China and the United States", amounts in itself to a "consent" from the American Government to revise the existing Sino-American treaties with China. Only when this is done, will the volume of Sino-American trade be increased by leaps and bounds, and thus the Senatorial Visit could be said to be crowned with success.

Nanking, June 6, 1931.

Mad Filipino Passenger Kills and Wounds Many in Yokohama Harbor

A Filipino named Bilas who had been engaged in agricultural work in Canada for several years who was travelling as a steerage passenger on the *Empress of Canada* en route to Hongkong, broke out in a mad rampage as the ship was entering Yokohama harbor June 5. Armed with a knife he began slashing about in an indiscriminate manner, stabbing two Chinese members of the crew so badly that they bled to death and wounding 29 others. He was subdued by the officers turning a hot water hose on him. The Japanese authorities made an investigation and declared the man insane. It was decided to keep Bilas on board and take him to his destination, Hongkong.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXII

ACQUIRING THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

Language after all is really oral and for this reason the ear and not the eye is the true medium for acquiring a new language. If the student is in a position to secure the services of a Chinese friend or better still an experienced teacher, he should be able to, providing he uses the direct or natural method, to carry on a conversation in Chinese within the short space of three months.

THE DIRECT METHOD

In acquiring a spoken knowledge of the Chinese language we urge the student to use the direct method. This is the method used by the child in acquiring his mother tongue and may therefore be called the natural method. The order used by the child in acquiring his mother tongue will be the one that is most likely to take you to the point you wish to reach in the shortest possible time.

Study the child. Watch him carefully and notice how he acquires his mother tongue. Watch his face when someone is speaking; note the attention and interest he manifests in everything that is said. Now look again and you will find that he is trying to repeat what he has just heard. It is some new word that he is not acquainted with; it may be that he has already acquired a vocabulary of several hundred words. In either case when he hears a new word he runs off with the word on his lips and when he meets his playmates he uses it on them. He is proud of the fact that he is able to reproduce the sound made by some older person, and proud, too, of the fact that he is acquainted with a word his playmates are not familiar with.

As you hear him use this new word, you may notice that he does not use it correctly, for he does not understand it fully. You may also note that his pronunciation is not exact. Some one will correct him, perhaps his playmates, but more likely his parents or his elder brother or sister. Through hearing this new term used frequently the child gathers its full meaning; and then repeating it correctly his pronunciation becomes accurate. Thus we find the child, as he goes about his play, picking up one new word after another; and by the time he is old enough to go to school he is already in possession of a large vocabulary the most of which he uses correctly.

And now comes a great day for the child. His first day of school has arrived and he prepares to attend. It is a great adventure. For the first time he begins to study those signs and symbols that are used in transferring the spoken into the written language. The words that he has been using day in and day out he now sees for the first time in print. He has his first reading lesson. He rejoices in his ability to conquer this lesson, and to understand these symbols, and he runs home to tell mother, and father, about his new accomplishments. The days go on and the child continues to acquire other new words, or sounds and symbols, and before long he is able to read fluently and understands a great many more words and phrases than he uses in his ordinary every day work and play.

After the child has attended school for a time, he is introduced to another art, the art of drawing, the art of placing on paper the sounds that he has been accustomed to use in speaking and in reading. He is introduced to his first writing lesson. What a happy day this is for him! See him dance with joy as he rushes home! See him run for his slate and pencil and show his mother, father, sister, and brother just what he has learned. His writing lessons continue day after day until he is able to write correctly and accurately practically every word that he has been using in his daily conversation and reading lessons.

As the child, now a student, advances in his work he gradually begins to make a more thorough study of the various parts of speech. He studies the sentence, the elements of the paragraph, and the construction of compositions, until he is able to produce compositions of his own. He determines to press on and become a conqueror in the literary world with great power ——the power of the voice——the power of the pen——at his command.

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 106 (得5)
To acquire, to obtain.
Pronounced tɛ̈'

Formerly the character 得 was written without the radical 彳. Thus 导. The idea expressed was that of laying ones hands 寸 on the thing 貝 one had in mind. Hence the meaning of to acquire, to obtain, to get, to effect.

Character No. 107 (着5)
A participial or complementary particle. Used to indicate the mood and relations.
Pronounced tzo'

This character was originally written 著 and in that form represented two sounds and two meanings—namely to expose, manifest, or clear up if pronounced tzu and in the fourth tone; and a particle to indicate the moods when pronounced tzaV in the second tone. Today it is generally written 着 and is used in a variety of ways, chief of which are the above meanings. It is also used in the sense of to put on, as clothes, to place; a move at chess, etc.

Character No. 108 (別5)
Another, other, different, to separate, to part.
Pronounced pe'

This character is made up of 另 which represented a fraction, a remainder, or surplus; and 刂 a knife giving the idea of separation, division, as is possible thru use of the knife. Hence the two meanings of the character—one, of another, other, different, and the other meaning of, to separate, to divide, to part.

Character No. 109 (做4)
To make, to do, to act, to perform, to be in action.
Pronounced tzo

This character was generally written 作 but now is usually written in the above form 做. 做 is the more vulgar form now in current use. The character represented a man in action, doing something, as work, etc.

Character No. 110 (點3)
A dot, spot, or speck. To mark off or check, a little, The stroke of a clock, etc.
Pronounced ten

This character is a very interesting one, chiefly because of its wide use. The 点 represents a dot, a speck, a mite as a single ray of light, a dot. The 黑 represents the black soot which escapes, or should escape through the chimney. The character now is made to represent a variety of ideas all of which are connected with the general idea of a dot, a little, or of checking one by one, as a roll call, etc.

VOCABULARY LIST

240. 得了 — tɛ̈' liaV — I have secured it.
241. 得着 — tɛ̈' tzo' — To obtain.
242. 得着了 — tɛ̈' tzo' liaV — Obtained, secured.
243. 不得 — pu' tɛ̈' — Not able to, failed to secure.
244. 不得來 — pu' tɛ̈' laI — Unable to come.
245. 不得做 — pu' tɛ̈' tzo' — Not to be done.
246. 看得見 — k'an tɛ̈' tzen — Able to see.
247. 聽得見 — t'in tɛ̈' tzen — Able to hear.
248. 懂得 — tɔ:n tɛ̈' — Able to understand.
249. 不懂得 — pu tɔ:n tɛ̈' — Not able to understand.
250. 別的 — pe' ti' — Another.
251. 別人 — pe' ren — Another man.
252. 別樣 — pe' ian — Another style.
253. 別時 — pe' ʃz — Another time.
254. 做事 — tzo sz — To work.
255. 做不了 — tzo pu liaV — Can't be done. Unable to finish.
256. 做不來 — tzo pu lai — It can't be done. Too difficult.
257. 做不得 — tzo pu tɛ̈' — Ought not to be done.
258. 做得很好 — tzo tɛ̈' R̈ɛn RaV — Very well done.
259. 做飯 — tzo fan — To cook.
260. 做飯的 — tzo fan ti' — A cook.
261. 做人 — tzo rɛ̈n — To be a man.
262. 一點 — i, ten — A dot, a speck, a little.
263. 點點 — ten ten — to count.
264. 點不着 — ten pu' tzo' — It won't light, as a lamp, candle, match that is wet.
265. 點心 — ten sin — refreshments, as pastry, cakes, sweets.
266. 學一點 — ʃio' i' ten — learned a little.
267. 好一點 — RaV i' ten — A little better.
268. 看一點 — k'an i' ten — Seen a little.
269. 聽一點 — t'in i' ten — Heard a little.
270. 吃一點 — tʃy i' ten — Eat a little.
271. 大一點 — tɔ: i' ten — A little too large, or a little larger.
272. 小一點 — siaV i' ten — a little small or a little smaller.
273. 早一點 — zaV i' ten — a little early or a little earlier.
274. 懂一點 — tɔ:n i' ten — Understand a little.
275. 坐着 — tzo tze' — Sitting.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, care THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihkwo Road, Shanghai.

The First Chinese Envoy in the Caribbean

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

IT was only a casual visit, but, oh, how the overseas Chinese in Central and South America and the West Indies rejoiced. They had never seen a Chinese diplomat. For decades, they boasted of their heritage, gloried in the advance of China's new nationhood. But how a Chinese official, an accredited envoy from the land of Confucius looked, they had not the slightest inkling.

Then, like a bolt of lightning out of the sky, one dropped into their midst. Not only the Chinese cheered, but the towns cheered. It was an unprecedented event in the annals of many Central and South American cities and West Indian towns to behold an official ambassador from the Republic of China.

That man who broke tradition was Dr. Ping Ling, Chinese Minister stationed at Cuba for a little over a year. He can claim the distinction of being the first Chinese official to be seen in some of the cities in these distant parts where thousands of overseas Chinese live and call home.

"I travelled incognito," Dr. Ling said. "I was on a mere vacation. I stopped off in Panama, Columbia, Venezuela, and other places. Everywhere there was a great reception. At La Guayra I decided to go to Caracas on a sightseeing trip. As soon as I showed my passport to the port authorities and they realized I was a representative from a far country, every possible courtesy was shown me."

Trinidad Extends Welcome

The same is true of Trinidad where he spent a week. Dr. Ling did not intend to include this island in his Caribbean itinerary, but everybody he spoke to evoked surprise at its omission. He casually decided to see the famous Trinidad asphalt lake. But his casual, unofficial visit was made official by Trinidad. As he stepped from boat, a government launch awaited him to pull him to the shore. Sir Claude Hollis, governor, extended the island's welcome at the Red House. Later he dined with the governor at his official residence.

It was the Chinese citizenry back of it. Coming at a time when there was agitation to expel the Chinese his visit held significance. Young Chinese talent gave him a gala fiesta of songs and music, a feminine orchestra holding the limelight. But it was the reception given at the Chinese Association Hall, where he shook hands with hundreds of his overseas countrymen, that he learned something of their life and problems.

The Chinese contribution to the economic development of the island was historically traced by George Francis Lau, overseas born. He related with pardonable pride how Chinese were creditors to the peasantry and debtors to large city firms, with good fellowship, born out of correct commercial dealings, existing between them. He said that whatever service the Chinese as a whole render the community either as traders, launderers, truck gardeners or in any other capacity, they do so less as competitors with other races than as filling in gaps essential to the economic whole.

While Trinidad Chinese in common with their fellowmen in other lands, held a grip on the retail trade, it does not prevent them he said, from branching out in other directions. They are now numbered among exporters, importers, agriculturists, bankers, according to Mr. Lau.

Trinidad has no native Chinese consular official. This point was singularly stressed. For some years past, Chinese consular interests in Trinidad have been in charge of the United States consul, for which the Chinese have nothing but gratefulness.

"But," continued Mr. Lau, "we feel that the Chinese commercial interests will be accelerated and increased in volume and value with the aid of a representative who is more acquainted with Chinese psychology and commercial methods. It is our ambition to bring Trinidad in direct contact with China itself.

Problems Peculiarly Chinese

"We envisage the day when ships laden with Trinidad choice cocoa and other produce are coursing down the great locks of the Panama Canal to the ports of the Fatherland, and back with cargoes for local consumption. There are other problems peculiar to Chinese as a class that can be handled to best advantage only by a Chinese.

"We feel that the day is at hand when the interests of Chinese economically, socially, and may we add sentimentally, should be in the hands of a Consul appointed by the Chinese government."

Mr. Lau pointed out that Eugene Chen placed Trinidad on the international map, and that while China claims him, he is the pride of the island that gave him birth. He told how eight times Chinese lads won Island scholarships, emblems of their academic prowess.

"For the year 1930," he said, "Chinese youths swept the board in both the upper and junior forms of the two principal colleges of the land. One youth, R.S.V. Aleong, won the Jerningham Gold Medal, an insignia of the highest scholastic attainmeats for the year. If he had by some unforeseen circumstances faltered, the prize would still have been in Chinese hands, for another Chinese youth, M. Lee Sing, was second. O.C. Fung topped the list of Juniors, thereby winning the Jerningham Silver Medal."

These scholarships provide professional training at a university in the United Kingdom at the government's expense.

Though Dr. Ling's visit was unofficial, he kept his eyes and his ears open, and promised that he would report to his government. Undoubtedly, his presence re-echoed favorably throughout the island, and his conference with the Governor and interviews with the press helped considerably in alleviating the recent tension that existed between the Chinese and the community.

Trinidad's two main exports are cocoa and sugar, both of which are suffering badly, due to lack of markets. Dr. Ling said that China is rapidly getting a taste for cocoa, and may one day be a great buyer of Trinidad cocoa if goodwill between the two countries is maintained. He urged the public to bear in mind that the slighest increase in Chinese consumption of sugar would solve the problem of the world's sugar overproduction, and, in one stroke, restore prosperity to the island so heavily dependent on its sugar earnings.

China Winning a Place in the Sun

"China does not encourage her citizens to go abroad," he said in discussing the immigration problem with the press. "We are encouraging them to stay at home. We do not want to colonize other colonies while we have a big country to develop. I find no reason why foreign governments should restrict Chinese immigration.

"No matter where our people go they always contribute to the prosperity of the community which they live in, for they are peaceful, honest, economical, hardworking and law-abiding citizens." And don't forget China offers the greatest potentialities for trade to those countries that grant her the hand of fellowship. She commands the greatest untouched market in the world."

The former president of Chung Shan University was quite touched when he was told in Venezuela that the Chinese there had no consul. It was only because the Chinese had unity of purpose and the sacrificing spirit that they were able to struggle on without the aid and protection of the home government. In Trinidad, he deplored the lack of a Chinese diplomatic representative.

Undoubtedly the time will come when Trinidad and other South American colonies will have Chinese representatives. In appointing men, it will be well for the government to bear in mind that the majority of these overseas populations are of the forward-looking type, members of the new generation, born and bred on the soil. In Trinidad, 75 per cent of Chinese population are Trinidad born. Only men of modern education, keen and alive to the movements of the day, can command and win respect and co-operation.

More than anything else, Dr. Ling's flying trip brings home to the government the great need of contact with her thousands of overseas-born scattered in little known corners of the globe. In communities that are too small to station a representative, traveling officials ought to make periodic visits and thus keep in closer touch with the problems and affairs of the overseas population. They will learn further one great thing: that China is fast winning respect and admiration in far-away lands. Dr. Ling's unstinted welcome wherever he went in his Latin-American trip is proof that China slowly, but surely, is gaining her place in the sun.

New York, May 1, 1931.

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MUNICIPAL LOANS AND DEBENTURES	
Hankow 3rd S. D. A.	$229,823.45
DEBENTURES IN PUBLIC COMPANIES	
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	67,173.83
Grand Hotel de Pekin	4,200.00
Societe Hoteliere du Siam	35,000.00
DEBENTURES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
China Realty Co.	2,025,000.01
DEBENTURES IN CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	
Cercle Sportif Francais—Shanghai	147,750.43
Hankow Club	16,441.93
Hankow Race Club	100,000.00
Cercle Gaulois—Hankow	42,026.78
CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS	
Chinese Government 2½ per cent. Surtax Treasury Bonds 2nd Issue	1,236,947.03
Chinese Government 14th. Year 8 per cent. Bonds	100,513.63
Chinese Republic 17th Year Short Term Currency Loan	3,350,480.60
National Government 17th. Year Rehabilitation 8% Short Term Bonds	823,315.88
Chinese Government 18th Year Disbandment Bonds	36,995.00
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913	8,716,639.83
20th Year Rolled Tobacco Tax—4th Issue	890,057.27
18th Year Rolled Tobacco Tax—2nd Issue	35,052.50
18th Year Troop Reorganization Bonds	88,296.74
SHARES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	190,286.40
Asia Realty Co.	211,443.49
Asia Realty Co. "B" Non-voting Shares	179,310.84
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	883,893.57
SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS	
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. Pref. Shares	74,384.76
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	29,625.00
Cie. Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Shanghai	493,802.27
FIXED DEPOSIT—HARBIN	170,000.00
SIAMESE 6% STERLING LOAN 1924	68,668.07
REAL ESTATE	6,041,103.54
MORTGAGES	2,717,162.35
LOANS TO BONDHOLDERS AGAINST THEIR BONDS	16,603,900.99
	$45,609,296.19

A Chinese Visitor's Impressions of Manila

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Recently I made a pleasure trip to Manila, the Capital of the Philippine Islands, arriving by the s. s. *PresidentTaft* of the Dollar Steamship Company from Hongkong. Manila with its old Walled City was the former official and residential habitat of Spanish colonial aristocracy, while the much advertised American Manila has streets that are so filthily dusty and narrow and with so many of them zig-zag and circular that no tourist can tell where they begin or end. The houses in the business centers are of very old Spanish architecture: they are not suitable for business nor residential occupation, as they cannot create any fairly good impression. Ventilation is very poor. There is no such thing as "The Pearl of the Orient." Besides, too much American publicity has been wrongly given to Manila for its ocean piers, which are claimed to be the finest and most modern in the Far East. No tourist can enjoy a really delightful itinerary in these Islands of hell-heat. The climate during the second quarter of the year is oppressively hot, which makes the traveller's stay very disappointing and sickly. Two days after my arrival I had become so low-spirited and non-energetic that I nearly went amuck. Even at bed-time when I was in very light shorts, I was sweating just like if I were in a hot Turkish bath.

Manila during the end of the Spanish control in 1898 was unsanitary, but even with America's 33 years' "efficiency" occupation no marked improvement is seen. With so vast a group of old-fashioned houses and the old Walled City, no renovation by the Americans can ever be adequate. Half a century is still too early. Cholera and plague are still feared. To avoid cholera, dysentery, or plague no tourist should freely drink water unless he or she knows that it has been properly distilled or boiled. Another caution that is absolutely necessary for tourists is never to ride in the caromatas or caretelas (Filipino horse-driven carriages.) Riding in these clumsy conveyances would be just endangering your life with all sorts of accidents. The native drivers are unpleasant.

Always I had been of the opinion that the Filipinos would receive me or any Chinese people with amiability, but alas. I have to reap the consequences of the opinions I sowed from a supposed friendly nation like America. The Americans enacted the Exclusion Laws and the Filipinos devised their own ways of ill-treating the Chinese. Towards all Chinese they exhibit a sullen unreceptivity.

The first instance of ill-treatment came from the Immigration Officer on board asking what was my nationality. As soon as the word "Chinese" was answered, adding of course that I brought with me a Section VI Certificate duly visaed, this Officer, an American replied that he had nothing to do with me but his Filipino Assistant would handle my case and that I would have to wait until all the passengers (whites) had left. After more than half an hour's humiliating waiting the Filipino Assistant reported to me that I could not land unless a thousand pesos was deposited. At last I made use of the little information I obtained from friends who knew the situation, and that made me suggest to the Filipino to secure me a Bond Company to do the guarantee work. To this a negative reply was given, but after repeated polite requests the Filipino gestured to me that I might follow him to the Immigration Office for Chinese.

In this office Representatives of Bond Companies were a plenty, looking for business. One was arranged and I paid twenty pesos as premium for the guarantee bond, etc. One and a half dozen photos were demanded. After half a day's work I went over to the Customs Office, again sectioned for Chinese, and there I spread out my four trunks for inspection. Every piece of my personal effects was ransacked and one by one the Customs Officer shook them out. It was here that looting started when the Filipino Customs Officer asked me to let him have one of my new handkerchiefs and a copy of Macfadden's Physical Culture which were bought at Hongkong for my personal use. These I gave "willingly."

Immediately I got into the room at the hotel I tried to have a short nap but it was horribly hot and I only had a few minutes' stretch-out: this rest—if it may be called such—only made me wild, nervous, and uneasy. After a week's sojourn in Manila, that sorrow-bearing town fostered by the Americans neither for pleasure to tourists nor for sight-seeing as there is nothing to see—but for the sole idea of consuming their American home products, I bought my outward bound ticket again from the Dollar Steamship Company to sail by the s.s. *President Polk*—confident that I might at least be given a bit of the so much advertised American service as well as friendliness.

The ticket was paid for by me but delivered to the Representative of the Bond Company that guaranteed my stay in Manila for twenty pesos as premium. This Representative then brought me to the Immigration Office where he reported my departure. Here a "Bill of Lading" with my photograph attached thereon was produced for my thumbprints (signature only is required from the whites), and on this "B/L" was a dotted line intended for the Captain of the *President Polk* to sign as having received on board for shipment out of Manila in the person of So-and-So, ending with the wording "voluntarily deported." This was humiliating to me especially after having spent my savings there.

On the said "B/L" I at first insisted upon using my signature instead of my thumb-prints but it was of no use; in future foot-prints may be necessary for Chinese! Next a half-educated Filipino Immigration Inspector was assigned to escort me out of Manila and 4:00 p.m. was arranged between us for my departure, although the *President Polk* was scheduled to leave at mid-night. I believed the Filipino would be American punctual, but to my disappointment he came at 5:37 p.m. at the boasted Pier 7. If the *President Polk* were to steam off at 5:00 p. m. another boasted American punctuality would be disastrous, as the ticket was handed to this Filipino by the Bond Company Representative. So soon as he reached the Pier he at once hurried me up the boat for delivery to the Captain. First we saw the Purser, a young but idle and cold Americano—probably idle and cold to a Chinese. We were asked by this Purser to see the Captain on the next deck. The Captain was then requested by the Filipino to sign on the dotted line of the said "B L", which he angrily refused, adding that he had nothing to do with that.

This refusal seemed to appear that no proper arrangement had been consummated between the Dollar Steamship Company and the Immigration authorities. After explanations by the Filipino why he was authorized to get the Captain's signature, the latter again turned it down. Only after my personal persuasions in which I frankly explained that I must leave by the *President Polk* to be in time in Singapore or else my business would be badly jeopardised, the Captain at last agreed to sign but at the very minute of the *Polk's* departure. The next part I had to play was to persuade the Filipino to hand over my ticket to the Purser to secure my stateroom reservation as the *Polk* was rather crowded with elderly men retiring from their respective activities, and also to get him to agree to come back after his meal for the "Bill of Lading" at mid-night, lest he might again resume insisting upon my going back with him to Manila if he could not obtain the Captain's signature.

My star was bright and with the Filipino away for his dinner, I was left on board. At mid-night with the *President Polk* ready to leave came the Filipino bringing with him still his "Bill of Lading" for the Captain's signature. This time it was successful because the Agent of the Dollar Steamship Company, a Mr. MacGowan, had helped explain the situation to the Captain but yet a "damned" was uttered after signing. Heartily I thanked Mr. MacGowan, for without his assistance I might have been detained for another week or so. The situation was at first very serious, for the Filipino had even suggested to the Captain when the latter refused to give his signature as having received me on board, to lock me up in one of the rooms in case the Captain was afraid that I might smuggle myself back into Manila. The Captain was sensible enough not to do it.

Medan, May 15, 1931. S. C. G.

Intensive Poppy Cultivation in Honan

The *Shanghai Times*' correspondent at Kaifeng, Honan, states that a traveller from the Yung-cheng district, in south east Honan, not far from the Anhwei border, has reported that the "earth is carpeted with poppy." Another man from that district admitted that not less than three-tenths of the cultivated land is under poppy culture in the Yung-cheng district. The same condition obtains much of the way along the highway north towards Kweiteh. Another man said that there would be 80,000 mow of land under poppy in Yungcheng. From this land the local authorities collect $8 per mow in taxes. And that is only one of many districts.

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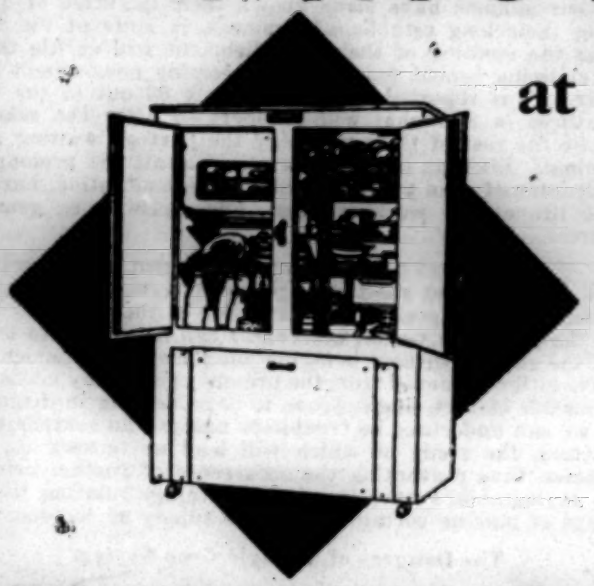

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Petition Asks That Speculation by Officials be Prohibited

In a petition submitted to the Central Executive Committee, the Greater Shanghai Municipal Party Headquarters recommends that all Government officials be strictly prohibited from indulging in speculation, especially in Government bonds and securities.

"It is reported," the petition alleges, "that Kwok Bew, the incumbent Director of the Central Mint, has recently sold Government bonds for future delivery to the startling amount of 30 million dollars, causing a sudden slump in the market prices of the bonds. Alarmed by the fact that incumbent Government officials are selling their bonds, private bondholders also became anxious to part with their holdings. This is the principal cause of the abnormal slump in the prices of Government bonds (the drop being over ten dollars) during the past week."

Such reckless disturbance of the national finance situation and impairment of Government credit, the petition contends, shows that the motive of those who indulge in it is not merely profit-making, but to aid and abet the Canton rebels,—an offence which constitutes a Counter-Revolutionary crime. "The facts being clear and unmistakable, immediate steps must be taken to punish the offenders in accordance with Law; for unless this is done, many others are likely to follow suit," the petition says.

China Institute in America Performs Valuable Services

The China Institute in America rendered services to 271 organizations and individuals in the United States during a period of six months to April of this year, according to a report of its activities received by the China Committee of the Institute which met at luncheon at the Bankers Club, Shanghai, June 3.

The China Institute was founded five years ago by the China Foundation for Education and Culture. Its purpose is to promote cultural relations between China and the United States. A year ago it was incorporated as an independent organization, but received a subsidy from the China Foundation, whose secretary was present at the meeting of the China Committee.

Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University is the president of the Board of Trustess, while Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, is the honorary president of the Board. Dr. Kuo Ping-wen, director of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information of the Ministry of Industries, was the director of the Institute from its establishment until last year when he returned to China. He is now its honorary director.

The China Committee to cooperate with the Institute was organized this year under the chairmanship of Chang Kai-ngau, managing director of the Bank of China.

Church Commission Coming to China Next October

A commission is scheduled to come to Shanghai in October to make a decision on the factfinding investigation being conducted in Shanghai at present by members of the New York Institute of Social and Religious Research. Galen M. Fisher, chief of the fact-finders, just prior to his departure for Japan last week, where he will join another one of his groups, gave out the information that this commission is composed of 12 religious, educational and medical leaders in the United States and will make an extensive tour of the Far East, including Japan, China, Indo-China and India, following practically the same route as that used by the research institute. The members of the committee are as follow:

Dr. W. Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy at Harvard, chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. Henry S. Houghton, dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Iowa; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, dean of the University School of Medicine, Indianapolis; Dr. Arlo A. Brown, president of Drew University, Madison, N. J.; Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York.; Dean A. R. Mann of the Agricultural College of Cornell University; Dr. Rufus H. Jones, Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Pa.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is one of the sponsors and financial supporters of the surveys.

The Failure of the Spring Cocoon Crop

BY PAUL K. WHANG 汪芳仲

TO the dismay of our silkmen who have just emerged from the bad bussiness of 1930, the worst year in the annals of China's silk trade, their hope for a better year in 1931 has again been shattered, when the Spring cocoon crop has turned out to be a total failure. The prolonged cool climate, coupled with the continuous inclement weather throughout the month of May has caused the death of the larger part ofthe silkworms elsewhere in Central China before reaching their mature age, and those which have survived have not been healthy enough to spin good cocoons. Trays after trays of silkworms have been frozen to death, and mulberry leaves have become withered on the trees without demand. The loss to the country people in regard to their money and efforts spent in the rearing of silkworms is enormous—a loss which will give them many years of hardship and privation. The preseason news of the crops from different cocoon-producing centers in Central China did not indicate the situation as bad as it is; but it was already bad enough to deter many a silkman from opening up his cocoon hongs. When the season began, only 30% of the total cocoon hongs in Central China were opened up for business; but they still could not get their usual quota of supply in spite of the offering of high prices, and many of them had to be closed after two or three days' opening because of the scarcity of the cocoons. In order to show what is the exact situation of different cocoon-producing districts in Central China, I produce herewith the following brief returns which have been supplied to me through the kindness of my friends

Reports from Silk Centers

Hangchow—Products about 30%. Quality poor. Only 20% of the hongs opened. Cocoons scarce and the price averaged at $50 per picul.

Changan—Products about 20%. Only eight hongs (about 1/3) opened. Price for the cocoons of the disease-free eggs quoted at $50 per picul.

Shaoshing—Products about 30%. Only twenty-four hongs opened. Price of the best cocoons quoted at $54 per picul. The yield estimated at 590. Worms of disease-free eggs less affected by the cool weather, and their cocoons being good in quality.

Chanshing—Products about 30%. Quality poor. Native worms badly affected by the inclement weather. Only nine hongs opened. Price of the best cocoons quoted at $50.

Wusih—Products about 30%. About 130 out of more than 500 cocoon hongs opened. Cocoons scarce, and price for the best cocoons in some sections quoted at $80. The quality of the cocoons of the native eggs being very poor, and their yield estimated around 700.

Changchow—Products about 30%. Only thirteen cocoon hongs opened. Price of the cocoons of disease-free eggs quoted at $56, while those of the native eggs around $45.

Soochow—Products about 30%. Only one-third of the hongs opened. The quality of the cocoons of disease-free eggs being good, but their quantity very small. $10 to $15 more offered for the cocoons of the better grade.

The points of the above brief returns, which are worthy to take notice of, are (1) only about 30% of the total cocoon hongs in Kiangsu and Chekiang have been opened up for business; (2) the harvest as a whole amounts to less than one-third of the usual production; (3) the worms of the disease-free eggs have been less affected by the change of the weather than those of the native eggs, the cocoons of which have been exceedingly poor in quality; and (4) the price paid for cocoons is considerably higher in proportion to the prevailing market price of raw silk. My subsequent inquiry has found out that the yield of native cocoons of all districts is between 580 and 700, while that of the cocoons of disease-free eggs is around 530. Based on these figures, we can roughly figure out that the cost of cocoons for one picul of silk will not be less than Tls. 800 for the best cocoons and more than Tls.900 for the poor cocoons. If added with the manufacturing cost which is generally set at Tls. 250 per picul, the total cost of production per picul will not be below Tls. 1100, while the market price of Class B silk is around Tls. 950 per picul. In comparing the figures of the cost of production with those of the selling price, we will instantly see that our silkmen will suffer a loss of at least Tsl. 900 for the poor cocoons. If added to the manudoes not take a turn to the better. Moreover, with the cocoon production only amounting to 30%, the silkmen will inevitably face a shortage of cocoon supply, if the deficiency can not be made up by the Summer and Autumn crops. In face of these unfavorable circumstances, many of our silkmen have made known their intention of quitting their long established business, in spite of the fact that the running of their establishment will entitle them to claiming benefit from the forthcoming government silk loan. It is reported that so far only 60 out of the 106 filatures in Shanghai will be operated after the season, while the rest of them will play the part of 'waiting and seeing'. Such an unhealthy state of affairs, if prolonged, will intensify the present unemployment situation, harden the life of the working mass, and cause more general unrest.

In constant association with silkmen, I am, as they are apt to look at the future prospect through the eyes of pessimism, and present the dark side of the picture. But in the present instance, however, I can not afford to leave off the subject without bringing out some lessons which we have bitterly learned from the present crisis. Any crisis, as a matter of fact, might prove to be a blessing in disguise, if we can undertake he trouble to analyze its contributing factors, the study of which will lead us to seek its remedies, thus preventing the occurrence of further crisies. In saying this, I have in mind two things relating to the ways of making certain the future supply of cocoons.

The Dangers of a Single Crop System

What causes a panic to our silkmen at the present time is the fact that the Spring cocoon crop constitutes about 90% of the cocoon supply of our silkmen, while the amount contributed by the Summer and Autumn crops is negligible. The dependence on a single crop has caused the supply of cocoons to be extremely uncertain, inasmuch as science has not as yet advanced so far as to make the rearing of silkworms independent of the caprice of the weather, which is beyond the control of earthly power. In Japan, there are more than five crops every year, and therefore the uncertainty of cocoon supply is minimized. In Central China, Summer is too warm for the health of silkworms, and the Summer crop, as a rule, is small in quantity and poor in quality. In Autumn, when the weather cools down, it proves that the worms can live as healthily as in the Spring. In the past years, much headway has already been made in the introduction of silkworm-rearing in the Autumn in the cocoon-producing districts, and the production has been steadily increasing. In view of the present failure of the Spring crop, it is anticipated that a great campaign will be launched by the silkmen this year to popularize the Autumn crop among the country people. It is hoped that through the force of necessity, the silkworm-rearing in the Autumn will become a fashion in the cocoon-producing districts, and that henceforth Central China will be assured of two big cocoon crops every year.

Another thing which might prove beneficial to China's silk industry is that the country people will learn from the present instance that the worms of disease-free eggs are a better breed than those of the native eggs. Hitherto great efforts have been made to introduce the disease-free eggs to the country people, but with little success. The present experiment, so to speak, will amply demonstrate to the country people that the change of weather, which will act sensibly upon the native worms, will have very little effect upon the disease-free worms. It goes without saying that the successful harvest of the cocoons of disease-free eggs this year will impress favorably the country people, who will eventually overcome their former prejudice against the disease-free eggs through their own bitter experience.

In conclusion, I quote the words of a silkman who has just come back from Wusih, saying "For thirty-six years in silk business, I have never seen a year as bad as this one." Granting that this year is a bad one, we still hope that good lessons might be learned from bad times and that after raining, there will be sunshine.

Shanghai, June 6, 1931.

Prisons Designated for Foreign Occupation

A Nanking telegram states that in accordance with Article XI of the Regulations governing Jurisdiction over Foreign Nationals in China, promulgated by the National Government on May 4, the Ministry of Judicial Administration is understood to have officially designated the following modern prisons for the imprisonment or detention of foreign nationals convicted within the respective jurisdictions:—

1. Liaoning Provincial 1st Prison.
2. Shantung Provincial 6th Prison.
3. Hopei Provincial 1st Prison.
4. Prison of the Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces, and
5. Yunnan Provincial 1st Prison.

The Ministry has also instructed the Presidents and Chief Procurators of the Provincial High Courts in these provinces to improve the health facilities, particularly hospitals and bathrooms, of these prisons as well as to construct, without delay, the following numbers of cells, (3 meters high, 3.6 meters long and 2.4 meters wide) for foreign prisoners:—

100 cells for Liaoning 1st Prison.
50 for Shantung 6th Prison.
40 for Hopei 1st Prison.
50 for Three Eastern Provinces Special Area Prison.
25 for Yunnan 1st Prison.

A section of these prisons will be set apart for the detention of accused awaiting trial

It is understood, says *Kuo Min*, that in view of the severe weather in these provinces, the order also instructs that a heating system be installed for the benefit of the convicts.

Shanghai Editor Addresses Newspaper Conference at Princeton

In connection with an account of a newspaper conference held at Princeton University in the latter part of April, which appeared in *The Editor and Publisher* on May 2, George E. Sokolsky of Shanghai was listed as one of the speakers. The paragraph referring to Mr. Sokolsky's address was as follows:

"Unfamiliarity of American newspapers with another great region of the world was brought to the front by George E. Sokolsky, an American newspaperman now editor of *The North-China Herald* and *Far Eastern Review*."

Germans Suggest a New Cable Between China and Japan

Mr. Inouye, the Japanese Finance Minister, reported at the Cabinet Council held in Tokyo June 2 that a German Cable Company had made a suggestion to the Japanese Government that it would be most advisable to construct another cable line between Japan and China for commercial purposes, adding that the Nanking Government would be quite ready to accept the project on condition that the enterprise be entered into jointly by Japan and China. The expense is estimated at Yen 5,000,000.

British Coal Mines in Honan Discussed in House of Commons

Questions were asked recently in the House of Commons regarding the Jamieson Collieries in Honan province. Foreign Secretary Dalton stated that the local manager of the Colliery had not asked the British Minister to make a protest against the agitation which demanded the transfer of rights, adding that he had informed Sir Miles Lampson that the agitation to take over the collieries proceeded from an unimportant association, and that the provincial Governor had promised the Company protection.

French Municipality Opens Health Centers

M. Koechlin, French Consul-General in Shanghai, presided on June 4 at the opening of the new health enterprises of the Shanghai French Municipality: the Municipal Dispensary and the Municipal Infirmary. The French Consul-General praised the efforts made by the French Municipality during the past few years to improve the physical welfare of the people. He commended in particular the excellent results obtained by Dr. Rabaute and the Bureau of Public Health.

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Serious Unemployment Situation in Malaya

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Malay Peninsula, where the British Empire ceases being brown and turns into yellow, is in the throes of a severe trade slump. Although the present trade depression is world-wide Malaya has been experiencing bitter times since 1925 as the result of the failure of the rubber industry. Schemes after schemes have been devised by experts and economists to save this industry but no meré schemes could be of any help to it. In the meanwhile, as Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, pointed out, economic laws are taking their own course in the Malay Peninsula.

A land which was once a "milch cow" to the British Empire and, what is more, a prosperous spot to which England's unemployed were sent in large numbers, is at present organizing relief funds to repatriate hundreds of Englishmen who are thrown out of work every week. The rubber estates and commercial houses are dispensing with the services of their staffs, keeping only those whose services are absolutely essential just to carry on. This has led to several hundreds of Europeans being deprived of a living and they are either repatriated or given aid by the European Unemployment Committee which came into existence towards the latter part of the past year. This Committee also maintains a military volunteer camp where jobless Britishers are given military training. In the meantime, if there had been any suitable vacant situations, the first prefence is given to these men who are attached to the volunteer camp. However the position of the Malayan Civil Servant continues to be enviable, although a reduction in salary seems to be imminent.

In any Malayan town one comes across unemployed Englishmen in large numbers. They are seen walking about the streets wearing "Khaki Shorts" and tropical helmets. They visit fashionable hotels where they were once respectable patrons but these hotels no longer welcome them. Their signatures are not accepted as guarantee for a few "drinks," and "cash down" has become the order of the day. They spend their time in visiting friends or at amusement centres, spending what little has been left in their pockets and in meanwhile expecting the Gods to bless them with relief of some kind. "Can they sail for Home" the question is asked. "Oh no, conditions are worse still in England" is the answer. Therefore they prefer to stay in Malaya itself anxiously awaiting the return of better days.

In all the Government offices as well as the commercial firms the salaries of workers have been subjected to "outs" again and again. I have known one instance where a lucrative business concern was obliged to cut sixty per cent of its employees' wages. The Malays, Chinese and Indians who comprise the subordinate services in the country calmly accept the wage reduction even without registering a formal protest, because their resistance would result in their dismissal. And there are hundreds of thousands of unemployed parading the streets of Malaya in quest of billets.

The fate of the unskilled worker has become rather sad. One would be shocked to hear that an Indian laborer in a Malayan rubber estate receives a daily wage of 20 cents (U.S) for his ten hour's honest labor. Still, the British planter who professes to be the laborers "Guardian employer" is voicing an appeal to reduce that wage by 20 per cent. With this meagre wage the laborer could hardly meet both ends and therefore he leaves Malaya to go home. In 1930 alone more than 100,000 Indian laborers left Malaya, while further batches have also been leaving since the beginning of the current year also.

The same could be said with regard to the Chinese laborers who are mostly coolies in tin mines in Malaya. The prospects in the mining industry do not seem to be favorable and many mining concerns have of late either closed down or temporarily suspended operations. I should think that a hundred to two hundred thousand Chinese laborers were repatriated in the course of the last year.

These adverse conditions in Malaya have impelled financial circles in the country to become stricter in their dealings. Small banks are fast losing customers and begin to collapse, while the big ones survive. Even the *Sikh Jaga* who used to lend money at varying interests, say anything from fifty per cent upwards, no longer advances any cash to his old customers even if a two hundred per cent interest was assured. The Chetties, the principal money-lending class in Malaya, on the other hand pretend that they no longer do any business in the country and are in haste to collect all their dues. Prices are steadily falling in the share market where there are more sellers and in fact very few buyers. In cities houses are emptied in large numbers as if the Malayan town folks have begun to like rural life better. Auctioneers are getting "big" business in the way of land sales, etc., and the rent rates of dwellings are steadily coming down.

As the trade slump is felt more and more acute every day the record of crimes in the Peninsula shows a rapid increase. Thefts, hold-ups, robberies and even kidnappings have become common occurrences in Malaya, especially in Singapore where the gunmen are busy and one's life is in danger daily.

These are the conditions the visitor to Malaya faces on arrival, while the Malayans continue to ask the question "How long are we going to be like this?"

MALAYAN SCRUTATOR

Kobe, Japan, June 4, 1931.

Why Are Chinese Excluded From Studley Park?

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Is it no little surprise to find that although the recreation grounds like the Bund Garden, and Hongkew and Jessfield Parks have been thrown open to Chinese and foreigners alike, Studley Park in the Eastern District is still reserved exclusively for the foreign community!

Recently I took a walk with my three-year-old son along Wayside, and happened to pass the Studley Park. Attracted by a number of children playing on the nice lawn, he rushed into the park in full expectation of joining the party. To his great disappointment he was stopped and kept back by the watchman who explained to me that the park is open to foreigners only, and no Chinese is allowed to enter. Just at that time I saw two Russians coming out from the park. They could hardly be described as being decently dressed. Nevertheless they were admitted simply because they are non-Chinese.

Seeing that it was quite futile for me to argue with the watchman over the injustice of the restriction imposed upon Chinese by our municipal authorities, I had to leave the place with a sense of disgrace and resentment. However, my kid is too young to listen to any explanation, but, instead, persisted in attempting to enter the Park. It was only after a gesture of disapproval followed by a promise to take him to the Broadway Theater hard by, that I succeeded in leading him away from the park.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is supposed to look after the welfare of all the ratepayers as a whole irrespective of nationality. It thus behooves our City Fathers to see to it that so far as the public recreation facilities are concerned, the Chinese residing in the Settlement are entitled to an equal share of enjoyment with the foreigners.

Shanghai, June 4, 1931. H. C. TAI.

Sikong People Petition Government to Suppress Tibetan Incursions

In view of the recent incursions upon Sikong by Tibetan troops under the Dalai Lama, Sikong residents at Nanking presented a petition to the National Government June 3 requesting that Szechuan forces be ordered to suppress the Tibetan troops and that the Dalai Lama be ordered to withdraw his units. The establishment immediately of a Sikong Provincial Government so that administration in that province may be centralized was also urged. It is understood that the National Government will act as soon as Tang Ko-san, specially delegated to investigate conditions in Sikong and Tibet, returns to the Capital..

Governor General Opposes Any Ban on Japanese in P. I.

Governor General Dwight F. Davis of the Philippine Islands has frowned on suggestions made by various Filipino leaders that steps be taken to bar Japanese immigration. The proposals grew out of the settlement of many Japanese in the rich Davao region in Mindanao as farmers, where they have provided industrious competition for Filipinos.

The Governor-General points out that the standard of living has not been lowered by the Japanese, but, on the contrary, if anything, the Japanese have brought a higher standard, and have proved industrious and peaceful.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Funds Appropriated for Exploration Expenses

By an order of the National Government on June 4, the Ministry of Finance will shortly appropriate a sum of $80,000 as emergency expenses for the Government's Northwestern Scientific Exploration Expedition and another $300,000 for current expenses during the first two years.

New Airplanes Purchased from British Arrive in Nanking

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on June 4 reported that three airplanes of the latest type purchased from Great Britain by the Naval Ministry arrived at Nanking on that date. The planes will be assembled at the airplane factory and will be used for training purposes.

Local Party Office Opposes Land Purchase by Japanese

The local Kuomintang Headquarters addressed a letter on June 4 to the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, urging that immediate steps be taken to prevent the purchase of a plot of land in Woosung by Japanese merchants, who, the letter states, are planning to establish a steamship company landing near the Woosung Forts.

Government Adopts Measures to Protect Native Fish Industry

To protect the native fishing industry, concrete measures have been jointly formulated by the Ministries of Finance, Navy and Industries, while a program for the carrying out of these measures has been devised by the Ministry of Industries. Both proposed measures were adopted at the meeting of the State Council on June 2 and will be given effect immediately.

Local Merchants Must Observe New Weights, Bureau Orders

Police will be detailed to markets in Greater Shanghai to enforce the new standard of weights and measurements, according to a joint notice issued by the Bureau of Public Safety and Bureau of Social Affairs. The new standards became effective on June 1. The notification states that persons failing to observe the new system will be arrested and prosecuted in accordance with law.

Government to Aid Native Factories, Rengo Reports

According to a *Rengo* telegram from Osaka on June 3, the National Government of China has issued an order prohibiting the sale of the Chinese factories to foreigners or those who are connected with foreign interests. The telegram adds that whenever Chinese factories get into difficulties they will be accommodated with low-interest funds by the Central or Local Governments.

Budget for 20th Fiscal Year Ready for Submission

According to a telegram from Nanking on June 1, the preliminary budget for the 20th fiscal year (1931-32) now being compiled by the Directorate of the Budgets will be ready shortly. As soon as the work is completed, the Budget will be formally submitted to the Central Political Council for examination and approval in order that it may be officially promulgated in July next.

Aviation Institute Planned at Nanking to Teach Air Tactics

Preparations are progressing for the establishment of an Aviation Institute at Nanking under the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War. According to tentative plans, the Institute will begin classes after the Summer Vacation, when a total of ninety students will be enrolled—thirty each for the three classes, flying, scouting and mechanics. Seven classes for air tactics were started on June 4 by the Aviation Administration as part of the training course for aviators now in active service. Students for these classes were elected from the various Aviation Squadrons; each squadron supplying from seven to ten members. The period of training is to last two months.

Withdrawal of Foreigners' Pilotage Privileges Petitioned for by Chinese Captains

Twenty Chinese captains of the China Merchants, San Peh and other Chinese shipping companies have jointly submitted a petition to the National Government, requesting that the right of piloting along the China coast and in inland waterways should be reserved for Chinese citizens only and that the privilege granted to foreign nationals by the defunct Ching Government should be withdrawn.

Portland Dealer Wants to Sell Poles and Piling in China

The firm of Niedermeyer-Martin Lumber Company, Portland, Oregon, has circulated firms in Shanghai stating its desire to establish trade connections for the sale of electric light, power and telephone poles, cross-arms and piling for use in construction of foundations for buildings. The poles are supplied in untreated or creosoted form and prices are quoted "c. i. f." at Shanghai, Tsingtao, Dairen, Newchwang, Taku Bar or Chinwantao.

Chinese Commission to Go Abroad to Study Patent Laws

In accordance with a recent decision of the State Council, three experts will be sent to Europe, America and Japan respectively to study the patent laws and their operation in those countries as a preliminary to the establishment of a Patent Office under the Ministry of Industries. Upon the approval by the Executive Yuan of the appropriation for travelling expenses, the three men will leave on their mission immediately.

Creation of Medical and Industrial Institutes Discussed at Meet

The proposal for the establishment of agricultural, medical and industrial institutes in the various provinces and municipalities, submitted by the Ministry of Education, was discussed at the meeting of the Central Political Council held on June 3 under the chairmanship of Gen. Chang Kai-shek. The proposal was finally referred to the Ministries of Education and Finance for examination as regards the need and necessity of creating such institutes at the present time.

Sino-German Wireless Service Inaugurated on June 1

The Sino-German radio service was formally inaugurated on June 1 at Shanghai. In celebration of the occasion, 400 messges were dispatched by the Government International Radio Station at Chengju near Shanghai free of charge to various cities in Europe. Hereafter, ordinary radiograms for Germany may be sent under the following three categories: urgent messages at $3.45 per word; deferred messages at $1.13 per word and daily letter messages at $1.15 per word.

Clocks to be Installed at Busy Points in Chapei and Nantao

For the convenience of office and factory workers, the Public Utilities Bureau of Greater Shanghai Municipality has completed plans for the erection of 22 electric standardized clocks at different strategic points in Chapei, Hongkew and Nantao districts. Orders for such clocks have been sent abroad and architectural experts are investigating the proper places for their erection. Construction will begin as soon as the clocks arrive in Shanghai.

Arrangements Perfected for Inauguration of Nanking-Hangchow Highway

A dispatch from Hangchow on June 1 stated that as the result of a conference between the Kiangsu Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction and the Chekiang director of Public Highways, satisfactory arrangements have been reached concerning the impending inauguration of the Nanking-Hangchow National Highway. The Kiangsu section of the highway will be completed before July 15 and the date for its opening to traffic is set for August 1. A private company will be given a monopoly to operate a regular motor bus service on the highway.

$90,000 Appropriated for Erection of Navy Hospital in Shanghai

According to a *China Press* report on June 2, a total of $90,000 has been appropriated by the Nationl Government for the construction of a Navy Hospital in Shanghai. Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, vice-Minister of Navy, is being charged with the duty of carrying out the construction plans. The proposed hospital will occupy the open spaces in the Arsenal District in Nantao and is expected to be completed in six months' time. It will consist of several departments and will be capable of accommodating 400 patients. The new structure was designed by the Wang I-hsing contracting firm in Nanking.

Kiangsu Government Petitions for Subsidy to Meet Huge Deficit

A subsidy from the Central Government of $3,000,000 towards administrative and reconstruction expenses for Kiangsu for the 20th fiscal year is requested by the Kiangsu Provincial Government in a petition to the National Government. The petition points out that that the provincial government has to meet a huge deficit as a result of the abolition of Likin. As lack of funds renders it impossible to carry out administrative and reconstruction plans for the province, it is urged that financial assistance be given by the Central Government.

May Appropriations for Ex-Kuominchun Commanders Remitted

A Peiping telegram on June 4 stated that the Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Headquaters had remitted the sum of $1,300,000 to Shansi for distribution among the various former Kuominchun commanders as May expenses for their respective units. Those who are entitled to the fund include Generals Sung Chih-yuan, Pang Ping-hsun, Shih Yu-shan and Sun Tien-ying. A similar amount is expected to be remitted to Taiyuan for distribution among the Shansi commanders who will receive their appropriation as soon as reports on the strength of their respective units are received and approved.

Protective Tariff Policy Favored by Government Leaders

According to a *China Press* dispatch on June 5, as a result of the recent joint discussions by representatives of the Ministries of Industries, Finance and Foreign Affairs in connection with the restoration of complete tariff autonomy, it is learned that the officials are unanimous in their opinion favoring the adoption of a protective tariff policy instead of further experimenting with the free trade theory. The existing customs tariff will remain in force till the end of the present year and necessary revisions may be made in order to conform to the changing tendency of world trade as well as domestic commerce.

Amoy and Philippine Islands Linked by New Radio Line

A new radio line was inaugurated on June 1 linking the Philippine Islands and Amoy, which will include cities in Fukien and Kiangsi provinces. The new circuit will enable people in Amoy and surrounding territory to have a very fast and efficient service to the Philippines. Heretofore, it has been necessary for messages to be routed from Amoy to Shanghai and thence to Manila over the circuits of the Chinese Government Radio Administration. This new feature will eliminate the necessity of the Amoy-Shanghai section and incidentally afford better service between Shanghai and Amoy on other message traffic.

Evasions of Advertising Tax Will Be Punished, Bureau Announces

According to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post*, announcement has been made by the Advertising Tax Collection Office of the Bureau of Public Utilities of Greater Shanghai Municipality, that a fine will be imposed upon any person or persons guilty of distributing advertising matter in Greater Shanghai without having paid an advertising tax. The Advertsing Tax Collection Office was established on May 17 at the 6th district police station, Jessfield Village, under the direction of Chang Wen-ching. It is open to business every Wednesday and Saturday. The scale of taxes for posting and distributing advertising matter has been announced by the Office and will be supplied upon application.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOSEPH ALOYSIUS HENDRICKS, Deceased

Cause No. 3360
Estate No. 756
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having c aims against the estate of Joseph Aloysius Hendricks, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 6 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
June 3rd. 1931.

Cornell S. Franklin,
c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON, Deceased

Cause No. 3356
Special Proceedings No. 754
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 23, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
May 18, 1931

J. J. Connell,
c/o Connell Bros. Corp.,
17 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Bureau Planned to Control Chinese Fishing Industry

Establishment of a Fishing Industry Control Bureau for the Chekiang-Kiangsu Area under the Ministry of Industries is proposed under a scheme jointly formulated by the Ministries of Industries, Finance and Navy. According to the proposal, the Fishing Industry Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance is to be abolished and its work, covering coastal defense, administration and patrol service, will be transferred to the new Bureau. Two measures have already been put into force in connection with the fishery industry. The Ministry of Finance has ordered the various Maritime Customs offices to prohibit foreign fishing vessels from entering Chinese ports. The Ministry of Navy has also despatched gunboats along the coast for patrol service.

Agricultural Research Institute Organized in Nanking

According to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on May 29, preparations for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Research Institute by the Ministry of Industries are well under way. Researches will be conducted in sericulture, rural economics, marine products, animal husbandry, afforestation and methods of developing agricultural enterprises, for each of which a section will be created. Moh Hsiang-yueh, formerly vice-Minister of Industries and a leading cotton magnate in China, has been slated as director. It is understood that the Ministry has also secured the services of Prof. H.H. Love as advisor to the Institute.

Rail Loan Payments due Japanese Bank Postponed by Agreement

Payment of the loan obligations due to Japanese Banks by the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway is to be postponed for one year, according to a mutual agreement between the Ministry of Railways and representatives of the Japanese creditors at a recent conference at Nanking. The total liabilities, including principal and interest, are estimated at 18 million yen. It is reported that a plan has also been agreed upon for the appropriation of a portion of the Japanese Boxer Indemnity Refund for the extension of the Railway to Pinghsiang, a coal producing district in Western Kaingsi. The proposed extension, when completed, will link up with the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway which, in turn, will connect with the Hunan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Committee to Administer Silk Loan Sinking Fund Formed

The Executive and Sinking Fund Committee in connection with the 20th Year Kiangsu-Chekiang Silk Loan was formally organized on June 3. Immediately after its inauguration, the Executive Committee held its first meeting, at which it was decided that Messrs. Chow Chun-mow, Cheng Pi-chiang and Ku Ching-chung be engaged as sericultural experts, as provided in the Loan Regulations. The next meeting was held June 6 when distributation of the proceeds of the loan were considered The formative meeting of the Sinking Fund Committee was also held on the same day and Messrs. T. L. Soong, Liu Kwei-tu and Wang Shao-lai were elected members of the Standing Committee. It is understood that the bonds will be ready for issue by the end of June.

New Salt Law Promulgated by Government Council

At the meeting of the National Government Council held on May 30, the new salt law, which was adopted by the Legislative Yuan in March last, was officially promulgated. This law was a subject of heated discussion at the recent National People's Convention, some of the delegates stating that the salt combine had expressed its willingness to spend huge sums for the purpose of preventing the law from being carried into effect. The promulgation of the Law was a direct result of the decision taken by the People's Convention. The National Industrial Reconstruction program, as submitted by the Nationl People's Convention, was also approved at the meeting and referred to the Executive Yuan for transmission to the National Reconstruction Commission and the Huai River Conservancy for action. The Educational Program was likewise adopted at the meeting and the Executive Yuan charged with the duty of carrying it into effect.

Navy Minister Officiated at Launching Ceremony of New Craft

Ceremonies attending the launching of the new gunboat *Yat-sen* of the Chinese Navy were conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Navy at the Arsenal District Harbor on the morning of June 1. Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, vice-Minister of the Navy, officiated at the ceremony, which was attended by representatives of local Party and Government Organs. In the course of a speech, Admiral Chen stated that it should be considered a great accomplishment to have built this fifth gunboat under the present state of financial stringency. Though miniature in size as compared with cruisers of the West, he further stated, China can compete with the Powers if the naval authorities exert their best in the training of competent personnel.

Huge Loan Sought by Ping-Han Railway for Rehabilitation Expenses

According to Hankow correspondence in the *China Times* on June 3, the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration has started negotiations through the Ministry of Railways for a loan of $50,000,000 for rehabilitation of the Line. Approximately $20,000,000 will be borrowed from the German capitalists, the report stated. The balance is to be sought elsewhere. If the negotiations with the German interests are successful, the entire $20,000,000 will be spent for new equipment. The remaining sum will be used for liquidating the old debts incurred by the line. The report further stated that the Railway is in serious difficulties and hard pressed by creditors for payments. It is reported that the present monthly receipts of the Line are $2,000,000, of which $1,800,000 are required for operating expenses.

Native Bankers' Plea for Separate Law Rejected by Legislative Yuan

The recent petition of Shanghai Native Bankers Guild for the formulation of a separate Native Banking Law was rejected at a meeting of the Legislative Yuan on June 6. Upon the recommendation of the Commercial Law Drafting Committee, which has been entrusted with the drafting of the new law, it was decided that a separate law, in addition to the new Banking Law, is unnecessary. Three months ago, when the new Banking Law was promulgated, the native banks protested against the application of the Law to their long-established institutions, as the requirements would necessitate their complete reorganization. It is understood that in order to adapt the new Banking Law to the peculiar requirements of the Native Banks, a set of supplementary laws will be enacted to govern the operation of the native banks.

Local Bank Issues Booklet on Government Bond Issues

The Trust Department of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has just issued a handbook on the Chinese Governmet domestic bond issues, giving summaries of regulations, amortization tables and drawing schedules. The bonds are classified under three headings: bonds issued by the former Peking Government, those issued by the Nanking Government and treasury bonds issued by the Nanking Government. The last mentioned bonds are all secured either on increased customs revenue or on tobacco revenue. The book lists only those issues which are still outstanding and more or less dealt with on the exchanges. As some of the issues constitute a class of attractive investments in the local market, and as transactions are taking place daily on the Chinese Merchants Stock Exchange or other exchanges, the information as supplied by the book should be of great value to those engaged in the exchange business as well as general investors.

Further Shipment of G. $5,100,000 for China Reserve in U. S.

The National Government on Sunday, June 7 made a further shipment of gold bars to the United States, the shipment consisting of 152 cases, each weighing 125 pounds, the total being valued at approximately G.$5,100,000. This shipment is the third which the National Government has sent to the U. S. Treasury in San Francisco for minting purposes in recent months, the purpose being to create a gold reserve in the world's money markets as security for the new "Customs Gold Unit" currency notes now being circulated through the Central Bank of China. According to the recommendation of the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts two years ago, the Chinese Government was advised to maintain a gold reserve of approximately G.$15,000,000 in the world money markets as security for a gold exchange currency system which the Commission recommended.

Rehabilitation of the China Merchants S. N. Co. Under the Kuo Scheme

Since the resumption by Kuo Hai-feng of his post as special Government Commissioner for the Administration of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the hope is once again revived that a brighter future many be ushered in for this leading but unfortunate shipping concern. Mr. Kuo stated that he has a definite scheme under contemplation for the rehabilitation of the Company and he will make it his first duty to dispose of the old fleet which has become unservicable. But no practical plans for the development of the Company could carried be out at once, he further said, unless he can make financial arrangements to provide new and speedy vessls in replacement of the existing ones. Commenting on the series of marine disasters which befell the company in recent years, Mr. Kuo was of opinion that it was partly attributable to the constant change of captains for the various ships. In order to prevent further disasters, he declared that during his administration, he will oberve the policy of not transferring or dismissing any captain now in service of the company, unless absolutely necessary.

New Treasury Notes Issued by Finance Ministry Now on Market

According to a report in the *Shanghai Times* on June 1, plans have been completed for the issuance of the new Consolidated Tax Treasury Notes amounting to $80,000,000, as recently ordered by the Ministry of Finance and the notes will be on the market in a few days. According to the original petition submitted by the Ministry of Finance to the State Council, the new bonds are issued chiefly for the purpose of making up the huge deficit facing the National Treasury for the 20th year expenditure as a result of the abolition of Likin and special consumption taxes on native goods. The new notes will be termed the "20th Year Consolidated Tax Short Term Treasury Bonds." The monthly premium will be 8 per cent. The reserve fund for the redemption of the capital will be derived from the taxes on cigarettes and tobacco, cotton and wheat to be deposited with the Central Bank of China. Both the principal and interest will be amortized within a period of 78 months. A special commission will be shortly appointed to administer the reserve fund, it is reported.

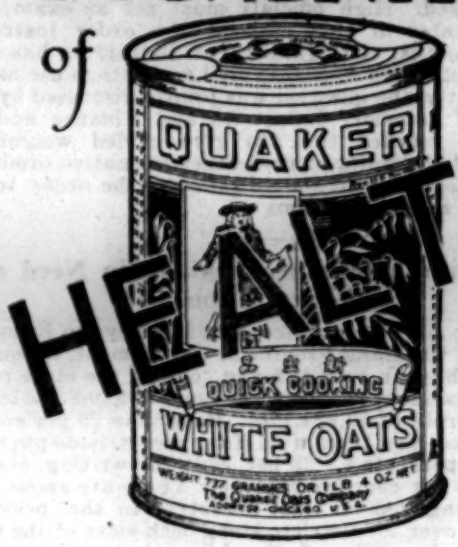
Japan to Oppose Chinese Railway Development in Parley, Rengo Forecasts

According to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on June 5, the Sino-Japanese Railway Conference in Manchuria is expected to resume its sessions in the middle of the month. One of the subjects likely to cause heated discussions between the Chinese and Japanese delegates will be the Chinese Government's program of railway construction, especially in regard to the following two lines: the Tsinan-Rinehing Line, a distance of 120 kilometres and the branch line of the Pashan Line, a distance of about 12 kilometres. These two lines the Chinese Authorities propose to build for the double purposes of developing industrial enterprises in Shantung and of restricting Japan's railway policy in Manchuria. This scheme may arouse vigorous oppositon from the South Manchuria Railway Company as infringing the Sino-Japanese agreement against competition by forbidding the construction of parallel lines by China with the South Manchuria Railway.

Arbitration Urged as Means of Settlement of Labor Disputes

Strikes or lockouts on the part of laborers or capitalists respectively without previously resorting to arbitration are strictly prohibited in a joint order issued by the City Party Headquarters and the Municipal Bureaux of Public Safety and Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai. The order urges that labor and capital should work hand in hand towards the development of the country's industries and the frequent resort to extreme measures in labor troubles not only bring about the deterioration of native industries and endanger the livelihood of the people, but also affect the general peace and order. Such actions are also in direct violation of the Government orders which require that arbitration be sought whenever possible. Hereafter, in case any dispute should arise between labor and capital, representatives from both parties should first endeavor to effect a peaceful settlement. When this is unsuccessful, the Bureau of Social Affairs should be approached to arbitrate in accordance with Law. Severe punishment will be meted out to any party ignoring the order, the proclamation declares.

THE FOUNDATION of HEALTH



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Officials Must Use Native Products, Nanking Order Insists

All ranking officials and employees of Party and Government organs are enjoined to use native materials and products whenever such are availabe, according to a new order issued by the Ministry of Interior to the Provincial and Municipal Governments and its own immediate organs. The order states that only in cases where native goods are not obtainable, should foreign imports be used. High officials must set an example to their subordinates in this respect, the order instructs. For many months, the Ministry of Industries has been vainly attempting to appeal to civil servants to use native goods. Recently, the question was jointly discussed by the Ministries of Interior, Industries and Finance and the decision was reached that to give added weight to observance of the policy of preference for native products, the National Government should reiterate the order to all official organs in stricter terms.

Paper Manufacture in Chekiang in Need of Modernization

According to the statistics published by the Economic Bureau of the Chekiang Provincial Government, the output of paper each year in Chekiang, one of the large paper producing provinces in China, amounts to $20,850,478 and yields a net profit of $3,624,170. More than 20 per cent of the total sales has been used for superstitious purposes (as silver papers, etc.), 23 per cent for writing, and the remaining 20 per cent for packing. There are about 126,852 people engaged in the industry in the province, scattered in over 40 districts along both sides of the Chen Tang River. In spite of the big volume of the paper business done annually and a large population depending on it for livelihood, the general outlook of this industry is not very bright, principally due to the backwardness of the methods of manufacture, which is in urgent need of reform and modernization. The quality of the paper produced also needs to be improved and refined in order to compete successfully with foreign imports.

League May Send Robert de Haas to China to Form River Conservancy Organization

In connection with the dicussions regarding the request of the Chinese Government for assistance of the League of Nations in preventing floods in the Huai River Valley, a *Reuter's* message from Geneva on June 2 stated that the League of Nations Committee on Communications and Transit decided not to establish a special committee to deal with the problems in which the National Government has invoked its assistance. However, it decided to establish two permanent committees, one dealing with problems in general concerning public works and the other with the training of engineers for the same purpose. In regard to the Chinese Government's request, the Committee decided to send a senior member to China to lay the foundation of the expert organization as required by China. Robert De Hass, director of the Committee, who recently visited China, may be selected for the post. During the discussions, hopes were expressed that the cost of regulating the floods in the Hwai River Valley would be covered in part by the sale of reclaimed land and the improvement in the value of the adjacent areas.

Nantao Bund Repair Program Calls for Initial Cost of $150,000

Repairs on wharves, reconstruction of the banks and the dredging of the river and widening of the Bund are embodied in an extensive Nantao waterfront improvement plan made public by Hwang Pei-chao, Commissioner of Public Utilities of Greater Shanghai Municipality on June 3, according to a report in the *China Press* on the same day. The plan calls for initial expenses amounting to more than $150,000. The cost for the dredging of the Whangpoo inside Nantao is still being studied by the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board. Mr. Hwang said that the wharves which total 12 will receive the immediate attention of the engineers. They were erected by merchants with private funds more than ten years ago, but were taken over by the Municipal Government last year. They were roughly repaired and a sum of approximately $10,000 was spent. While traffic signals are being erected, loafers loitering on the wharves, causing constant troubles to passengers and commercial agents will be cleaned out. Wharf collies must now register at the Bureau, Mr. Hwang said.

Cold and Rainy Spring Caused Unprecedented Failure of Silk Crop

According to Wusih correspondence in the *North China Daily News* on June 6, Wusih, a silk producing district in Kiangsu, has experienced an unprecedented failure in the silk crop this year. The failure is attributed to the cold and rainy Spring which has resulted in only a ten per cent crop. Of the 240 hongs in Wusih, 24 were open during the Spring and it not expected that more than 40 in all will open this year. The failure of the silk crop and depression in the silk trade are said to have seriously affected the whole social structure in the city, as the shops which depend for their trade in the outlying farming district will lose heavily through the fact that the country people have no money to pay the bills which have been allowed to run for several months, with the expected silk crop as security. One sign of relief at present is that the mulberry trees are bearing their full burden of leaves, which afford some hope that the Summer and Autumn worms will be sufficiently numerous to consume them and to make up for the present financial loss.

National Economic Council Regulations Adopted

The draft Regulations governing the organization and functions of the National Economic Council (Commission) were formally adopted at the 144th meeting of the Legislative Yuan on May 30. Following is a translation:—

Article 1.—In order to accelerate economic reconstruction, improve the people's means of livelihood and regulate national finances, the National Government shall establish a National Economic Council (Commission).

Article 2.—The National Economic Council shall be under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan.

Article 3.—All State projects for economic reconstruction or development, for which the requisite funds are either borne or subsidized by the National Treasury, must be first investigated and considered by the National Economic Council before submission to the National Government for approval.

Article 4.—In the carrying out of the projects for economic reconstruction or development mentioned in the preceding Article, the National Economic Council may investigate into the work as well as the expenditure involved.

Article 5.—The President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the Ministers of Interior, Finance, Railways, Communications, Industry and Education, as well as the responsible Heads of the various Central Government organs connected with economic reconstruction shall be *ex officio* members of the National Economic Council, upon appointment by the National Government.

In addition to the *ex officio* members mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there shall be not more than 11 members, who shall be appointed by the National Government on the recommendation of *ex officio* members.

Article 6—The National Economic Council shall have a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, which posts shall be held respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan.

The Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Council; in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall act in his place.

Article 7.—The National Economic Council shall have a Secretary-General, with the rank of *Chien-jen;* from two to four Secretaries, of whom two shall have the rank of *Chien-jen*, and the others the rank of *Tsien-jen;* from 4 to 8 experts, of whom four shall have the rank of *Chien-jen* and the others the rank of *Tsien-jen.*

The Secretary-General shall attend to the administrative affairs of the Council in accordance with the instructions of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. The Secretaries shall assist the Secretary-General in attending to such administrative affairs.

The experts shall attend to matters pertaining to economic planning.

Article 8.—The National Economic Council may organize Experts' Committees to study technical problems as well as appoint technical experts to supervise over or direct the carrying out of various projects.

Article 9.—The rules of procedure of the National Economic Council shall be enacted separately.

Article 10.—The present Regulations shall become effective from the date of promulgation.

Anti-Foreign Shipping Movement in Upper Yangtsze Ports

Charging foreign shipping companies with deliberately lowering the freight rates with a view to creating a monopoly of cargo carrying trade along the Yangtsze to Shanghai, native merchants in the Upper Yangtsze ports, particularly at Ichang and Chungking, have launched an anti-foreign shipping movement and efforts are being made to charter eight vessels belonging to Chinese shipping companies carry cargoes to Shanghai. Support of the wharf coolies and transportation companies is being enlisted at the affected ports to stop all loading on foreign vessels. Customs brokers are also persuaded to refuse to handle cargoes from the foreign ships or any cargo destined for carriage on any foreign steamer. The Chinese shipping firms allege that foreign shipping companies had lowered the rates on cotton piece-goods to such an extent that the Chinese vessels could not compete for trade. It was further alleged that the rate reduction was part of an attempt to secure a monopoly of the cargo shipping trade between Ichang, Chungking and Shanghai. Head offices of the various foreign shipping firms in Shanghai deny the charges of the Chinese merchants and state that there has been no deliberate lowering of the freight rates along the Upper Yangtsze in an attempt to secure a monopoly of the carrying trade.

New Chinese Insurance Combine Formed to Compete with Foreign Interests

In order to cope with the keen competition from foreign insurance enterprise, the Shanghai Chinese assurance interests, including more than a score of the leading insurance companies, have joined forces by launching a large-scale combine called the Chinese Insurance Pool, according to a report in the *Shanghai Times* on June 1. In a circular notice issued by the Pool, it is emphasized that the chief aim of the Combine is to revive the Chinese insurance business in the face of foreign competition by assembling the huge capital necessary for undertaking the insurance on Government or public property or large-scale enterprises, which any single Chinese insurance company with limited financial resources would otherwise be unable to undertake. The circular points out that owing to the lack of organization among native insurance interests, big transactions, involving huge sums in compensation, have been customarily done by foreign insuarnce companies. As a result, huge losses to national wealth in industry and in the insurance business in particular have ensued. In order to remedy this deplorable situation and to undertake insurance on Government properties and enterprises against foreigners' bidding, the Chinese Insurance Pool has been organized and has already commenced business as from June 1. The members forming the new pool are: Sincere Insurance and Investment Company, Sincere Life Insurance Company, Wing On Maritime and Fire Insurance Company, Wing On Life Insurance Company, China United Assurance Society, the Insurance Department of the Tung Yih Trust Company, the insurance department of the Central Trust Company, the insurance department of the Ning Shao Steam Navigation Company, and several other native insurance companies in Shanghai.

Sharp Comments on Australia's "Repudiation" Policy

Commenting on the recent decision of the Premier's Conference to convert the whole of the internal debt of Australia into a long term conversion loan with compulsory reduction in interest, J. A. Lyons, former Postmaster-General, and J. G. Latham, until recently leader of the Federal Opposition, in a letter recently made public stated that "persistence in advocacy of this policy will make honorable conversion impossible and greatly prejudice the success of any new loan to assist farmers and the unemployed."

Terrific Rains in Hunan

Parts of Hunan province were flooded last week and a heavy toll of lives has been taken, according to a telegram from Changsha. As a result of incessant rainfall the districts of Siangtan, Changte, Anhsiang and Sianghsiang in north-eastern Hunan were under water. Heart-rending scenes were reported from Siangtan where flood conditions were the worst. The hill south of the city, softened by the continuous downpour, collapsed and the onrush of water from the chasm swept down everything in its path. The newly-sown fields were laid waste. The sand and stones carried down from the mountains by the rain cover an area of several square miles.

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Men and Events

Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, departed from Shanghai end of last week for Tientsin.

Ginarn Lao, secretary of the Hangchow Rotary Club, was in Shanghai for a brief visit end of last week.

John Earl Baker, adviser to the Ministry of Railways at Nanking, was in Shangai last week on business.

An international road machinery exposition will be held in Los Angeles, California, from July 20 to 26 next.

London telegrams intimate that the Imperial Economic Conference due to begin at Ottawa in August will be postponed.

Contrary to former reports, Turkey will continue to maintain its Embassy in Japan, a *Rengo* message from Tokyo June 4 stated.

Madame Sze, wife of Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, presented her daughter at the Court on May 19.

Yum-sur Kim, of Shanghai, was recently elected president of the Cosmopolitan Club at the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Professor Magnus Hirschfeld, who has been lecturing in Shanghai on the psychology of sex, departed from Shanghai June 10 for Hongkong.

George B. Fryer, director of the Shanghai Institution for the Chinese Blind, is expected back in Shanghai from the United States end of this week.

Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Municipal Council, was last week re-elected to the Board of Governors of the Country Hospital in Shanghai.

W. J. Shanahan of the firm of Harrisons, King and Irwin, Ltd., has returned to Shanghai from a business trip of several months to the United States.

Miss Liu Mai-ching, who some time ago made a trip to Tibet to interview the Living Budda, spoke at the Universaity of Shanghai, Sunday June 7.

Celebrations we held at Tientsin by the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration June 9 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the opening to traffic of the line.

Miss A. Viola Smith, American Trade Commissioner and Registrar of the China Trade Act, departed from Shanghai end of last week on a business trip to North China.

Dr. N. Gist Gee, of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peiping, passed through Shanghai on his way to Hongkong last week. Dr. Gist Gee is one of the best known biologists in China.

Chow Tso-min, general manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, was in Tsingtao this and last week to attend the formal opening of a branch of the bank in said city.

The visit of the Governor of Hongkong, Sir William Peel, to Shanghai and Nanking has been postponed indefinitely, according to a recent *Reuter* telegram from Hongkong.

A. M. Chapelain, of the Chinese Postal Service, is circularizing the various Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai soliciting contributions for the Postmen's Sporting Fund.

Miles Vaughn, Far Eastern representative of the *United Press*, stationed in Tokyo, who has been in Shanghai for several days, planned to return to Tokyo on Saturday of this week.

Captain J.F. O'Mara, of the U.S. Navy, is seriously ill in the Country Hospital. Captain O'Mara become ill while coming to Shanghai from Manila on board the U. S. transport *Henderson*.

W. P. Mills, secretary of the Nanking Y. M. C. A., and his family and B. W. Smith, of the Tsingtao Association, and Mrs. Smith will proceed to the United States on a holiday in the near future.

Col. M. T. Chou, the Chinese Government's delegate, at a meeting of the International Labor Conference at Geneva June 4, made a plea that China should be represented on the governing body of the office.

Frank Oliver was granted a decree nisi in a divorce action against his wife Raya Valia Oliver in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai on June 5. H. J. Timperley of Peiping was named as co-respondent.

Dr. Wu Nan-hsien, president of Tsing Hua University at Peiping, who is having difficulties with the faculty and pupils of the institution, arrived at Nanking during the week to report to the central authorities.

A *Rengo* message states that General Chang Tsung-chang, the former Tupan of Shantung Province, who has been staying at Beppu, Japan, for more than a year, has decided to return to Dairen shortly.

"Easy on the brain but hell on the feet," was the description of American diplomacy given by General Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador in London, in an interview at Washington, June 2.

Chang Ping-I has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of Industry for Shansi province. Tu Yun-shu has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of Industry for Kweichow province.

The death occurred at Oyster Bay, Long Island, June 4, of Mortimer L Schiff, the well-known banker and philanthropist. Mr. Schiff participated in the Six-Power Conference in London regarding Chinese loans.

Three airplanes of the latest type purchased from Great Britain by the Naval Ministry arrived at Nanking June 3. The planes will be assembled at the airplane factory and will be used for training purposes.

Liu Shu-fan, director-general of the Postal Savings Bank, recently returned to Shanghai from a trip to Foochow where he had been visiting his mother who was seriously ill at the time, but has since recovered.

A terrific gale which blew over Hsuchow on the night of June 1 was intensified by a heavy downpour of rain. More than 30 telegraph poles were blown down and as a result communications were temporarily paralyzed.

A party of seven Japanese M. Ps. called on President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking June 2. They expressed their warm admiration for the National Government's energetic endeavors towards national reconstruction.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, was entertained at dinner by Dr. J. Usang Ly, president of Chiaotung University (formerly Nanyang College), Siccawei, at the Chinese Bankers Club, June 4.

Dr. Huang Pei-tsiao, Commissioner of Public Utilities for the City Government of Greater Shanghai, returned from Peiping last week where be had been receiving medical treatment in the Peking Union Medical College.

The Ministry of Education has sent a telegram to Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, President of the Peiping National University, instructing him to conduct an investigation into the trouble which has arisen at Tsing-Hua University.

Commander R. W. Wuest, U. S. N., who served for many years with the *Canopus* submarine, mother ship, in Far Eastern waters will depart for America June 26. He will attend the Army Industrial School at Washington, D. C.

The Higher Civil Service Examinations for Shansi were held at Taiyuan, June 3 under the personal supervision of Ma Ching-pang, Provincial Commissioner of Education. More than 200 candidates sat for the examinations.

The British bus company operating in the International Settlement in Shanghai is gradually installing on its buses Diesel engines burning "solar" oil costing thirty cents per gallon as against gasoline costing about a dollar per gallon.

The authorities of the Metropolitan Police Office at Tokyo recently decided to permit Chinese students to enter the police officials' training school, but out of 18 Chinese candidates who applied last week only three were selected.

In view of the hot weather at the Capital, the Panchen Lama has decided to spend a fortnight in Hangchow Monastery, the largest temple in Hangchow. Before proceeding to Hangchow he made a short visit to the hot springs at Tangshan.

Dr. Shoh Ching-wei, who was one of the delegates to the Conferenee of the International Chambers of Commerce in 1928, has been appointed associate director of the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Bureau of the Ministry of Industry.

A minor clash occurred at Tashichang, 97 miles south of Mukden, June 4 between Japanese and Chinese police, resulting in an exchange of shots and the capture of a Chinese police officer and two constables by the Japanese. There were no casualties.

A National Chronicle Institute is to be established at Nanking shortly, according to a resolution passed by the State Council June 3. The need of creating a special organ for the compilation of the country's history so that an official record may be handed down to posterity was urged by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Yill C. Chien, has returned to Shanghai after having been in north China for several weeks, where he assisted in bringing about a settlement in the dispute between the Peking-Mukden Railway and the Kailan Mining Administration.

A cablegram was received at Nanking June 5 by President Chiang Kai-shek from King George of England, expressing his appreciation of the felicitations extended to the King by President Chiang on the occasion of the former's birthday on June 3.

A despatch from Yunnanfu last week stated that two Chinese servants had been sentenced to death in connection with the murder on March 15 of Mrs. Dallas R. White and Mrs. C. B. Miller, both of whom belonged to the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The resignation of Tang Liu, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, owing to ill health, has been accepted by the Ministry. Yang Nien-tsu, the present Chinese Consul at Penang, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Tang.

Pan Ching-poo, formerly chief compradore of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., will shortly depart from Shanghai for a world tour which will take him about a year. Mr. Pan is one of the leading members of the Cantonese community in Shanghai.

Captain Robert Dollar, head of the steamship line which bears his name, who had been seriously ill at his home in San Rafael, California, is able to be up and around again, and on June 5 attended the office in San Francisco for the first time since his recent illness.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from Herr Fischer, Charge d'Affaires of the German Legation, congratulating the National Government upon the success of the Nanking-Berlin air service which was formally inaugurated on May 31.

A group of Chinese social workers in Shanghai with the cooperation of law students who are about to graduate this summer, are planning to form a free legal service league. It is reported that Kin Chu, formerly Vice Minister of Education, endorses this scheme.

The annual meeting of members of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Great Hall, Cathedral School, 21 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai Thursday, June 18 when officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year will be elected.

Figures of Japan's trade with China, including Kwantung (Dairen) and Hongkong, for the mouth of May, made public in Tokyo last week, showed that there had been a decrease of Yen 998,000 in imports and Yen 2,823,000 in exports, as compared with May a year ago.

The Central Political Council recently discussed a proposal submitted by the Ministry of Education for the establishment of agricultural, medical and industrial institutes in the various provinces and municipalities. The proposal has been referred to the Ministry of Education and Finance for examination.

An increasing amount of Fushun coal was shipped to the Shanghai market by the South Manchuria railway as a result of the disappearance of Kailan coal following the dispute between the mines and the Chinese railways. During May 393,000 tons of Fushun coal were shipped to the Shanghai and Hongkong markets.

According to information emanating from local Chinese mercantile circles, Chinese merchants in Shanghai have recently placed orders in Cuba for about 400,000 tons of sugar, in addition to previous orders. There is stated to be keen competition between the American and Japanese steamship lines to secure the contract to ship this sugar.

A recent editorial in the *Vancouver Sun* says that if no economic steps are taken to make available the technique and industry and surplus products of North America to under-developed countries like China, Russia, etc., one or two more years will see the capital wealth of firms and farms and commodities of the United States back where they were in 1914.

The annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation was held at the principal office of the Corporation in Hoboken, New Jersey, April 30, A new pension plan was adopted at the meeting which enables a man occupying the smallest position in the company to retire after he has worked, say, for twenty-five years. Some of the employees of the company who were retiring during 1931 had fifty years of service, some fifty-two years of service, in the companies that make up the Steel Corporation.

(*Continued on page 78*)

The CHINESE NATION

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June 10, 1931.

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1c Kiukiang Road, Third Floor,
Shanghai

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Future Religion

The Twilight of Christianity, by Harry Elmer Barnes; Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York, 1931. 470 pages, with index.

This volume is daring and stimulating. At a time when the so-called Humanists are weighing new religious values and questioning some of the long-accepted tenets of the Christian faith Mr. Barnes has probed into the whole subject in a new way without the restriction of an old "settled faith" and without the loss of hope for a future advance in religious thought. In the preface the author gives a key to his book in these two sentences, "The writer is unalterably opposed to all vestiges of the old supernaturalism, with its distorted and rudimentary views of the universe, God, man and human life. He is equally cordial to any type of secular religion devoted to the cause of making this life here on earth more pleasant and worth while."

His thesis is that the passing of supernaturalism does not carry with it "the disappearance of any legitimate function of religion". His desire is toward a secular religion which will be able to bring about a real revolution in civilization. The orthodox will not like this book. Many will not read it because of its title for they do not agree even to a suggestion of the belittlement of Christianity. The author protests in advance "against being blamed by the orthodox for the discoveries made by natural scientists in the last century and for the progress of biblical and historical scholarship during this same period". Much of his book is given over to historical and critical estimates. Mr. Barnes does not hesitate to deal frankly with vexed questions which arise in the course of his survey.

The most stimulating chapters are those entitled What Price Religion, Blasting at the Rock of Ages, and Religion in a Secular Age. Mr. Barnes thinks that cultural lag has never been as dangerous as it is today. "Conventional religion, is however, the chief single cause of cultural lag, and the main influence in society producing a static and conservative outlook upon life....Students of mental health have thoroughly established the fact that the most desirable and healthy mental states are self-reliance, bouyancy, poise, confidence, full appreciation of the potential joys of living, a high degree of absence of fear, and thorough absorption in the daily tasks and opportunities of this life. In short, it is a general life-reaction pattern which was realized to an astonishing degree by the Attic Greeks at the height of their civilization. The conventional Christian life-reaction pattern is almost the opposite of all this. It is a compound of a sense of inferiority, guilt, inadequacy, sinfulness, selfdoubting and self-denial. It puts special reliance upon assistance, particularly supernatural, outside man himself. It is primarily interested in ultimate salvation rather than in the achievement of the best possible life here and now. Particularly serious are the unhealthy mental attitudes toward sex which are promoted by the conventional Christian approach to the problems of sex and the family."

The author's final conclusion is that Unitarian Humanism "will serve admirably as the basis for the religion of the future. In expressing himself in this manner the writer must disclaim any intention whatever of serving as a propagandist for this specific religious development. The writer arrived at his basic conclusions in this field before he was even aware of the movement known as Unitarian Humanism, and he is in no sense personally affiliated with it".

Shanghai, May 21, 1931.

G. B. S,

Mr. Farson's Analysis of the Soviets

Black Bread and Red Coffins, by Negley Farson. New York: The Century Co.

Seven families, or twenty-two people, living in the eight rooms of an apartment formerly occupied by a single family....twelve people living in one small room, around the bare walls of which are six narrow single beds, five of them inhabited by a husband and wife...a four-decked tenement, each deck housing approximately a hundred people, and on each deck a big black communal stove where twice a week the tenants cook their food—the other days it is re-heated on individual primus stoves...the average salary of a Russian workman is equivalent to 35 gold dollars, while girls' slippers of a very poor grade sell for five and eight dollars, men's rough shoes for five dollars, low tans of fair cut and workmanship for nine, and knee-high black Russian boots, the commonest foot-gear, for seven, eight and nine dollars...one outfit of clothes must cost the average workman two month's salary...these are some of the patterns of Mr. Farson's unvarnished mosaic of life in Soviet Russia today.

Of course the immediate reaction of the uninitiated bourgeois reader is that of amazed incredulity. How can they bear it? Surely life is something more than working, sleeping and, granted there is food, eating. As if to forestall this question,the author points out that the Russian workman is after power, a position of importance, and in this pursuit, he must abandon the quest for gross material things. And that "millions of Russian workmen feel that so long as Russia is their country, and those at the top do not use their power to lift themselves high above the mass socially, they can put up with almost any discomfort along the long road. The road is rough, but they believe they are marching toward a promised land."

"Black Bread and Red Coffins" gives no biased picture of economic conditions in the U. S. S. R. The result of three years of intensive research and observation, it shows on one hand the workmen and their families who are living more or less contentedly on $35 a month, and, on the other, the peasants of Borisoglybsk weeping at the closing of their last church by the atheistic Soviets.

But the greatest significance of the book lies in its keen analysis of the reason why the Soviets have not failed to date in what they are trying to do. And that reason is simply that since the Revolution, Russian peasants, who under the Romanoffs had never risen above the level of serfdom, have had their egos fed to the extent that they can easily overlook minor privations. Even if one is earning but $35 each month, it must be immensely satisfying to know that the maximum salary is $112, and that the higher-up in the Foreign Office who rides about Moscow in a luxurious Rolls-Royce has probably fewer roubles jingling in his jeans than one has after buying Mitka's shoes.

Of this newly egocentric class, the author observes, "At three o'clock, when the first mill-shift let out, the dining-room of the Hotel Progress was packed with workers. To amuse and instruct them another loud-speaker roared in our ears as we ate. Its harsh bark had something of the proletarian arrogance in it, for Vladimir, be it known, is the capital of a province which contains three-fourths of the textile mills in all Russia. There was no mistaking the triumph in the tone of that radio, yelling about 'culture' and 'co-operation.' There was no mistaking the brusque complacency of the workers who thronged that low-ceilinged room. They were intensely virile and self-satisfied. There was a terrific mass consciousness about them, something exceedingly difficult to put a name to, but it was there. I noted it in the expression of their faces, in the way they ate with their hats on, in the attitude of the waiters serving them smoking cigarettes, in the flourish of one of the waiter's heavy knives lopping off hunks of bread, in the voice of another who came balancing five plates of soup, and roaring: 'Clear the way, Citizens! Clear the way, Citizens!'"

If you want to know more about the U. S. S. R. than appears on the surface to the casual observer, then by all means read "Black Bread and Red Coffins." B. K.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The U. S. Department of Labor has issued a 300-page report on Workmen's Compensation Legislation of the Latin-American countries. All of the compensation laws of the Latin American countries make definite provision that employers furnish injured employees with medical and pharmaceutical attention until the latter are able to return to work.

Among the recent publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., are the following: "Wages and Hours of Labor in Foundries and Machine Shops. 1929;" "Building Permits in the Principal Cities of the United States in 1929;" "Labor Legislation, 1929;" "Wages and Hours of Labor in the Furniture Industry, 1910 to 1929;" "Copies of the Monthly Labor Review, November and December, 1930 and January, 1931."

The Oxford University Press, (London) has published *A Brief Account of Diplomatic Events in Manchuria*, by Sir Harold Partlett, C.M.G. The book is published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The Spectator (London) in its issue of May 2 publishes an editorial entitled "The Color Bar," in which it is stated:—"It is essential that we should make it clear that the British Empire is built on foundations which will endure because they are based on justice and reason. The only policy for a world Commonwealth, which includes people of every race, color and creed, is one of equal rights for every civilized man. No policy based on race exclusion can endure."

Rassegnia Numismatica, Finanziaria e Tecnico-Monetaria is the name of a financial magazine printed in Rome, a copy of the current number of which has been received by *The Review*.

Sixteen Foreign Warships at Shanghai on June 6

There were sixteen foreign warships anchored in the Shanghai harbor on June 6 according to the following report issued by the Shanghai Harbor Master, which gives the names and nationalities of the various ships:

Altair, French gunboat, arrived April 14, berthing at French Navy Buoys.

Canopus, American transport, arrived May 17, berthing at International Dock Wharf.

Cornflower, British gunboat, arrived May 14, berthing at British Navy Buoy.

Doudart De Lagree, French gunboat, arrived June 4, berthing at Upper Section.

Guam, American gunboat, arrived June 4, berthing at Upper Section.

Houston, American cruiser, arrived April 15, berthing at No. 12 and 13 Buoys. (Proceeded to northern ports during this week).

Kataka, Japanese gunboat, arrived June 1, berthing at Yangtzepoo Dock Wharf.

Libia, Italian cruiser, arrived May 26, berthing at No. 32 and 33 Buoys.

Lagrandiere, French gunboat, arrived June 1, berthing at Kiousin Dock.

Monocacy, American gunboat, arrived February 10, berthing at Standard Oil Company's Wharf.

Peary 226, American destroyer, arrived June 4, berthing at United States Navy Buoy.

Palos, American gunboat, arrived February 10, berthing at Standard Oil Company's Wharf.

Regulus, French gunboat, berthing at Kiangnan Dock.

Tulsa, American gunboat, arrived May 16, berthing at Kiangnan Dock.

Tern, British gunboat, arrived May 25, berthing at Yangtzepoo Dock Wharf.

Urakage, Japanese destroyer, arrived May 31, berthing at Japanese Navy Buoy.

British Subject Who Got $28,000 from Chinese Acquitted of False Pretence Charge

James Christie, who had been on trial for a week in the British Police Court on a charge of false pretences preferred by Lee Ching Kiu, drill instructor to the Taishing (Kiangsu) Protection Corps, was acquitted by tne Registrar June 6. It was admitted by the defendant that he had received $28 000 from complainant but he denied that he had made any false representations, or that he had converted the money to his own use. The Registrar held that under British law the prosecution had to prove its case up to the hilt, and this had not been done; therefore the defendant would be given the benefit of the doubt. The Registrar said that although Mr. Christie's actions were open to doubt it could not be held that he had made false representations. It had been proved that the promised arms had not been delivered, but the matter was at best one for civil proceedings, the Registrar said.

China National Aviation Co. to Suspend Service for a Month

In view of recent minor accidents on the Nanking Peiping air mail line, the China National Aviation Corporation has decided to suspend its operation for a month.

According to information from the Ministry of Communications, six new airplanes purchased from America, which are due to arrive in Shanghai at the end of the month, will be employed upon the resumption of the service, when passengers besides mail matter will also be carried.

Arrangements are understood to have been completed concerning the site of the landing field in Tientsin. Steps are being taken to erect a radio station at Tientsin.

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Petition of
PAUL SIEMIONTKOWSKI
for
Change of name.

Cause No. 3364
Special Pro. No. 757
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, June 5, 1931.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

Take notice that the undersigned, Paul Siemiontkowski, has filed a petition in the above entitled Court for permission to change his name to Paul Semion.

The reasons for said change is that the said name is too complicated for business purposes.

Paul Siemiontkowski
Petitioner.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

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Feb.	12,	1927	,,	39	,,	11
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Mar.	3,	1928	,,	39	,,	12

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Who's Who in China

Ho Teh-kuei, assistant secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council; born at Kinhwa, Chekiang, 1896; finished sophomore year in the National University of Peking and passed examination of the Ministry of Education as a government student for advanced studies in the United States of America, 1917; Bachelor of Arts, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. 1919; master of Business Administration, Harvard University, U. S. A. 1921; professor of Economics and Business Administration, Ta-tung University and Nanyang College, Shanghai; dean of College of Commerce, Kwang Hwa University, Shanghai; member of Special Chinese Education Committee, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1928; English Secretary, Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association; English Secretary, Shanghai Customs 2½ % Surtax Treasury Notes Sinking Fund Commission (National Loans Sinking Fund Commission); head, Department of Economics, Shanghai Law College; advisory member, Capital Planning Commission, Nanking; advisory member, Foreign Relations Commission Ministry for Foreign Affairs; film censor, Shanghai Municipal Council; now, assistant secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council, 1931; address: Secretariat, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.

何德奎
Ho Teh-kuei

Frank T. Z. Chien, consular official; born at Tsung-Tai District, Chekiang, 1893; graduate of the College of Law. Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; has held the following positions: chancellor of the Chinese Consulate General at Vladivostok; attache of the Chinese Legations at Cuba and Brazil respectively; member of the secretariat of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton and concurrently secretary of the Office of the President of the Parliament; secretary to Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference; secretary of the Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations; secretary of the Political Division, Directing Staff of the Eastern Route of the Nationalist Army; councilor to the committee on Political Affairs at the Military Zones of the Nationalist Army and concurrently member of the Division of Foreign Affairs; commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsi Province and concurrently director of the bureau of administration of municipal affairs of the Special District of Kiukiang; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; now Consul General at Yokohama, 1931; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Yokohama, Japan.

錢天任
Frank T. Z. Chien (Chien Tien-jen)

Cholera Prevention Parade in Shanghai Is Great Success

The cholera prevention parade which the Shanghai Burau of Public Health gave out plans for several weeks ago, took place Saturday, June 6, and was a complete success. The object of the parade was to acquaint the public with the dangers of cholera and to spread information as to the best means of preventing and combatting same. The Parade, which was participated in by Chinese and foreign Boys and Girls Scouts, started from the West Gate, Nantao, at three p.m. Carrying banners and shouting slogans, the procession moved along the Chungwah road to the French Concession, and, after parading various streets there, entered the International Settlement. The authorities of both the Chinese and foreign-controlled areas cooperated with the demonstrators and provided them with every facility. Halts were made at various points, when lecturers discoursed to the assembled crowds of the dangers of cholera and gave simple directions as to how to avoid and combat the plague. Models of corpses and coffins were carried, labelled with phrases to the effect that the victims had died of cholera, largely through the fault of not taking proper precautions. The procession was headed by the band of the Shanghai High School and was escorted by an armed police escort from the Bureau of Public Safety.

Among those who participated in the parade were girl guides from the Ai Kuo Girls School, the China Girls Physical Cultural School, Liangkiang Girls School, Tungnan and Girls Physical Culture School. Other institutions represented were the Shanghai High School, China University, Fuhtan University, Yu Tsai High School, Moore Church School, Pootung Middle School, Kwngwha University, Sheng Tsung Middle School, Kwang-Shao Public School, Fuhtan University, and Tungoh Physical Culture School.

The parade did not come to an end until nightfall. Large crowds assembled to witness the demonstration, and undoubtedly the general Chinese public learned much concerning the avoidance of disease that they had not known before. The lecturers and the slogans particularly stressed the point of drinking nothing but boiled water and of keeping flies away from food.

Extrality Negotiations Make Progress

The discussions between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, on the subject of consular jurisdiction in China, which have been proceeding during the past few weeks, have made satisfactory progress and have now reached the stage where it is considered desirable to refer the results to their respective Government, says a *Kuo Min* message from Nanking. Sir Miles Lampson has proceeded to Peiping and Plants to return to Nanking later to conclude the negotiations.

Many Killed and Injured in Lung-Hai Railway Accident

More than forty persons were killed and about thirty injured by a train accident on the Lung-Hai Railway on June 1. Most of the victims were famine refugees. The west-bound passenger train from Loyang while passing Mienchih, western Honan, suddenly ran off the rails about three miles from the latter city. The locomotive was overturned and later exploded. Coaches and rails suffered heavy damage while more than a hundred wooden sleepers were torn up.

Sir Miles Lampson Returns to Peiping

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, returned to Peiping from Nanking, June 8. The British diplomat had been absent from Peiping for almost three months, during which time he has been engaged chiefly in negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the extra-territoriality question. Sir Miles will spend the summer in North China and will probably resume the negotiations at the Capital two months later.

President Hoover Blasts Hope of Silver Conference

President Hoover telegraphed to Senator Smoot at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 3 that "informal discussions among the nations had developed the fact that they do not consider this to be the proper time to call an international silver conference." The nations in question, some of whose participation Mr. Hoover said would be vitally necessary, have declared that they would oppose an international silver conference.

Democratic Senator from Utah Says Conference Will be Held

Senator Smoot, who is chairman of the senate finance committee, at a luncheon gathering of the members of the Mining Exchange in Salt Lake City declared that the practical way to restore the price of silver is to establish a workable ratio of values between gold and silver. Senator Smoot is in favor of the silver interests calling an international conference of their own. Senator William H. King, who is a Democrat, said, that contrary to the opinion expressed both by the President and Senator Smoot, he is certain that Great Britain would participate in an international silver conference and he urged London as the venue for such a parley. "There will be an international silver conference," Senator King predicted.

Later telegrams stated that Mr. King had urged the Administration call such a conference.

Sen. Pittman's Belief in Conference Is Still Strong

Senator Pittman, who departed from Shanghai for Peiping during the week to study the silver situation in the former capital, expressed the opinion that prospects for an international silver conference were very bright.

The Senator stated that the "informal conference," proposed by Senator Smoot when plans for an official international meeting fell through recently, is absolutely out of the question. He said that such a meeting could effect little more than the international Chamber of Commerce did. Mr. Pittman said, however, that personal despatches from Washington indicate that the possibilities of an international silver conference have been greatly enhanced.

Fall of Prices Said to be Due to Hoarding of Gold

British bankers and financiers are stated to be seriously concerned over threatened insolvencies and financial troubles in various parts of the world where British investments have been placed, notably in Australia, Brazil, Germany and Austria. L. M. S. Amery, a former Colonial Secretary, recently declared that the fall of prices caused by the locking up of gold in the United States and in France is due to the financial policies of debt-receiving countries which refuse goods and demand gold, however little good it is to those countries and however badly it is needed by the rest of the world.

American Editor Gives Views on Silver

Theodore V. Summers of the *Indianapolis News*, who has been travelling extensively throughout Europe and the Orient since last September to study international economic and social problems, when interviewed at Tokyo last week, said that he believed that the fall in the silver market and the consequent confusion in Chinese currency is due only to social instability and disorder. There can be only one remedy for this and that is a general reform in conditions of living and improved management by the government. He added that in a country where there is safety and reliability to a maximum degree there should be enough credit to dispense with money altogether.

Nevada Senators' Views Not Unbiased, British Correspondent Writes

A British correspondent in the *North China Daily News*, points out that one point to be borne in mind in connection with the views of Senators Pittman and Oddie on silver is that these gentlemen, however altruistic they may believe their motive to be, cannot possibly regard the situation from an unbiased point of view. They are, first and foremost, sellers of silver and as such are the more easily convinced that it is in the interests of China and the world in general, that the price of silver should go up, and go up quickly. This correspondent adds that the theory of regulation seems to have been proved wrong in the case of cereals, sugar, cotton, rubber, etc.

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"Socony" and California Standard to Unite

Advices from New York state that steps towards the consolidation of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of California will take definite form within the next 60 days. According to the *New York Times* this merger will form the biggest petroleum concern in the world, with assets estimated at $2,375,000,000.

League Committee Investigating Traffic in Women Arrives in Japan

The League of Nations Committee, sponsored by the Rockefeller Institute, to investigate the traffic in women in the Far East, arrived in Tokyo June 7 and will remain in Japan for two weeks. The Committee left Geneva last September and in the meantime had made investigations in Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Haiphong, Hongkong, Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Seoul and other cities.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK REPLIES TO HIS CANTON CRITICS

(*Continued from page 52*)

business firms and five per cent of the capital of the native banks registered with the Government will be levied in connection with this bond issue. To restore the depreciated government bank notes to their former value the authorities must have more silver coins and have purchased several million dollars' worth of silver bars from Hongkong banks. It is reckoned that at least $260,000 to $300,000 of silver coins will be turned out daily under the present working system.

The residents in Canton and Swatow are asked to pay a month's extra rent to the government contributing towards the war funds. A suggestion has been made for the restoration of fantan gambling in Canton City as a means of securing more funds and it is expected that from this source about a million dollars can be raised a month. The opposition government through the Foreign Minister, Eugene Chen, has sent a demand to the Chinese Maritime Customs officials in Shanghai asking that surplus in the Maritime Customs collected in Canton should go to the local Treasury instead of being remitted to Nanking. Declaring the foreign policy of the opposition government Eugene Chen states: To-day—as in 1927 when the Revolution enabled us to speak and set in terms of equality with the Foreign Powers—Nationalist China is conscious of its power and ability to enforce its will on Chinese soil against any Power. If it be the will of the Chinese nation that the National Government should proceed to the final liquidation of the regime bottomed on the unequal treaties the Government is possessed of the determination to do so. The National Government will at once undertake adequate survey of the new situation and will formulate a foreign policy that will correspond to the needs of the Chinese.

Canton, June 7, 1930.

CANTON REPEATS RECENT CHINESE HISTORY

(*Editorial, South China Morning Post, June 5*)

Foreigners who have been able to read "The Three Kingdoms" will have little difficulty in appreciating the present situation in South China. It is a typically Chinese situation. In China, more than any other country, history has acquired a habit of repeating itself: and the similarity of the Canton-Nanking quarrel to other quarrels of other years adds to its interest for the student. We shall not pretend that what here follows can be supported entirely by documents. It is, however, the result of close observation of developments, and has the support of a large body of Chinese belief.

When the Nationalists split in 1927 into Left, Centre and Right, to use popular terms, the Kwangsi Rightists controlled Canton, were ousted by the Leftists (Chang Fatkwai) but regained control with the help of the Centrists (Nanking, represented by Chan Chai-tong and Chen Ming-shu). Then came the detention of Li Chai-sum at Nanking and the confinement of the Kwangsi party to its own province, and then followed the Reorganisation movement, embracing Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Fat-kwai, the Kwangsi group, and, allegedly, Chan Chai-tong—again a queer mixture of Left and Right. The Reorganisation movement is dead, and the new movement is respectably named the Revolt of the Kuomintang against Chiang Kai-shek. The *dramatis personnae* is, however, approximately the same.

Exactly a year ago, the northern revolt broke out. Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, named among the members of the Reorganisation group, combined against Nanking, seized the Customs at Tientsin and set up another Government. Their military plan gave pride of place to Yen Hsi-shan, with Feng Yu-hsiang second, Li Chung-yen (of Kwangsi) third and Chan Chai-tong fourth. Unfortunately for them, however, and perhaps unfortunately for Chan Chai-tong, the latter did not join them. With his associate Chen Ming-shu (loyal to Nanking) he was at the time engaged in the war with his supposed allies of Kwangsi. Also, Chen Ming-shu had troops in Canton, the now famous 60th and 61st Divisions; and, if Chan Chai-tong felt any urge to declare for the Reorganisationists against Nanking, he carefully suppressed it. In time, the 60th and 61st Divisions were sent north to participate in the war, and they distinguished themselves by capturing Tsinanfu, which success contributed materially to the Nanking victory. Left in military control of Canton, Chan Chai-tong might have acted then, but was content instead to carry on the war against Kwangsi. His reasons are best known to himself, but, upon the visible evidence, he was not then in sympathy with the rebels, but, like Chen Ming-shu, was loyal to the Central Government.

The present Canton revolt is said to have had its origin in the arrest of Hu Han-min. The whole truth of the latter's quarel with Chiang Kai-shek is yet to be revealed. Chiang Kai-shek says that Hu Han-min opposed the new constitution giving the people their charter and plotted mischief. Hu Han-min says that Chiang Kai-shek schemed to use the People's Convention to make himself President of China. Whatever the truth, the arrest of Hu Han-min undoubtedly was the spark which caused the explosion. There would appear, however, to have been other considerations. Canton's revenue last year was about $8,000,000 per month. Of this, $4,000,000 went to Chan Chai-tong for the upkeep of the troops, and about $1,500,000 to maintain the 60th and 61st Divisions then fighting in the north. For the purposes of the war, Nanking is alleged to have borrowed no less than $30,000,000 from Canton, in addition to some $2,000,000 monthly derived from Liquor and Tobacco taxes which, by agreement, are national revenues collected in Canton by Nanking's special financial representative. The Kwangtung provincial government has clamoured for the return of the $30,000,000 borrowed, but without success. Instead, it was asked to make further sacrifices by abolishing likin in accordance with the national undertaking. According to reports, likin is still being collected in some parts of the province, and with the new Trade and Consumption taxes the Kwangtung Government probably has suffered little if any loss of revenue. In the tax revision scheme, however, Canton was asked to make economies, including the disbandment of some of Chan Chai-tong's troops so as to reduce his requirements from four million dollars to two and a half million dollars monthly. Chan Chai-tong was not enthusiastic, but retorted with the request that Nanking and not Canton should bear the expense of the 60th and 61st Divisions, then engaged against the Reds and bandits in Kiangsi. However much of this may be inaccurate, there is good ground for believing that an important underlying cause of the Canton revolt is the old financial discontent. Perhaps another important underlying factor is Leftist ambition, but that has yet to be demonstrated.

According to Chinese reports, Hu Han-min after his arrest appealed to his friend Sun Fo, asking him to come to Canton and persuade Chan Chai-tong to put pressure on Chiang Kai-shek. Coincidently, Eugene Chen arrived from Moscow, and he accompanied Sun Fo south, where Wang Ching-wei joined them. History has repeated itself, and again Left and Right elements are associated. Mr. Eugene Chen in an interview in Canton denies that he is a Communist or ever was. If Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Eugene Chen are no longer Leftists, disquiet: but since requdiation would perhaps have meant to the Canton cause is alleged to have given rise to some they are, however, very democratic, and their adherence the sacrifice of the assistance of Chang Fat-kwai's and other troops regarded as Leftist, co-operation was accepted. The result is that in the Canton camp are not only men labelled Rightist and Leftist, but both friends and enemies of Hu Han-min!

The Canton party hopes for the support of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, if not of Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden. The Canton military plan gives pride of place to Chan Chai-tong, with Yen Hsi-shan second, Feng Yu-hsiang third & Li Chung-yen fourth—the same armies as were grouped on paper for last year's outbreak, but in different order. History repeats itself again, for just as Chan Chai-tong made no sign last year when Yen and Feng needed him, so they make no sign this year, when he needs them. To continue the cycle, Canton threatens to seize the Customs, as Tientsin did; and to continue it further, foreign opinion must, as it did last year, condemn any such plan, in view of the threat to China's credit.

As to what may happen next, an intriguing situation has arisen. Canton has wooed the 60th and 61st Divisions, but commanders Chiang Kwangnai and Tsai Ting-kai have not committed themselves. Their plea has been that in Kiangsi they are surrounded by Nanking influences and must be discreet. They therefore propose to return to Eastern Kwangtung, and make their declaration after they arrive. They are on their way back; but do they come as friends or foes? Canton is uncertain and anxious. A suggestion made is that Chang Fat-kwai should be asked to transfer his troops from Kwangsi to Eastern Kwangtung to neutralise any situation that may arise there; but Chang Fat-kwai is a Leftist, or regarded as such, and his coup in Canton in 1927 is not forgotten. His troops would not be welcome visitors to the Canton people, even for the day or two of transit from west to est, whatever the leaders may agree. It would thus seem

that Chan Chai-tong will elect to stand upon his own resources. He is said to have 20,000 troops, against 10,000 in the two moving divisions, and to be recruiting 15,000 more. The returning troops are, however, veterans, and the general hope is that no fight will occur. In an effort to guard against it, Chen Ming-shu, now in Japan, is being invited to throw in his lot with his Cantonese fellows. Between Chen Ming-shu and Chang Fat-kwai (and others), however, bitter enmity has existed since Chang drove Chen out of Hankow in the party split of 1927. Chen's response to the invitation is therefore doubtful.

Amid this welter of intrigue the masses are, as always, being ignored. Fifty thousand refugees, fearing the Reds, are said to be following the two divisions from Kiangsi; and many are said to have perished on the march or been murdered by the Reds who are harassing the pathetic convoy. In many places the Reds are waiting their opportunity, if they are not already active, and the future for the people in the rural areas looks black. Chiang Kai-shek's resignation might or might not save the country. In addition, there is need for the exercise of all the true patriotism—definable as responsible thought for the people at large—that the sundry leaders may possess.

THE SITUATION IN HONAN

(From the Review's Correspondent)

Kaifeng, Honan,—During the past few days, it has been very quiet here without any war rumor from the Honan-Shansi and Honan-Hopeh borders. The movement of Government troops, toward north Honan, seems for the purpose of watching the reactionary activities of the so-called "gray" troops. According to a local political observer, the Kuominchun troops in south Shansi may keep the peace under present circumstances in the north.

In south and west Honan, there are now four famous bandit leaders, Iron Head Chang, Tsui Er-tan, Kuo Shih-fa, and Chang Hsi-san, who command about 40,000 men with considrable influence. They are said to be directed by the Communists.

In south Honan the Communist bandits are also active They are said to be more than 60,000 in number. Some parts of seven counties in South Honan are occupied by them. Ho Lung, famous Communist bandit ring-leader in Kiangsi, is said to be about to occupy south Honan and north Hupeh, in case Nanyangfu should fall into their hands. According to a local paper, Nanyangfu was nearly taken by the Reds on May 23. The 20th Route Army, under command of General Chang Fang has been ordered to move towards south Honan to oppose Ho Lung's force.

The strength of the 13th Route Army, under the command of General Shih Yu-san, now stationed on the Honan-Hopeh border, is about 40,000, and that of the Kuominchun, in South Shansi, 100,000. The total number of Government troops, stationed along the Ping-han, Lunghai, and Tao-ching railways, and some other counties, may be at least more than 300,000 to 350,000.

General Shih Yu-san in North Honan

In view of the fact that war rumors have actively circulated, General Shih Yu-san expelled all unemployed soldiers and prostitutes, especially Southerners, at Changteh, in North Honan. The correspondent saw tens of wheel-barrows, loaded with shovels which are used for digging trenches, being sent from the city.

General Chang Hsueh-cheng, younger brother, of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has been appointed chief commandant of the 3rd army corps of the 13th route army by General Shih Yu-san. General Chang's chief headquarters are now established at Hsunteh in southern Chihli, and his branch headquarters, at Changteh in north Honan. General Chen Kwang-tsu, commandant of the 2nd division, under General Chang, is now at Changteh recruiting new soldiers. Some brigade commanders are said to have been appointed by him. According to a local paper, some of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's men are secretly active in the Hwaiyang region in eastern Honan, trying to utilize the Communists and the Minturn to disturb order. A joint declaration, signed by the magistrate and the military authorities, stationed there, was issued, saying that those who discovered the where abouts of Feng's agents and reported to the military authorities would be rewarded and those who hid them would be severely punished.

On June 3 the Provincial Kuomintang passed a resolution to appeal to the Central Government to expel Marshals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shen, so as to clear away the causes of future civil trouble. According to the local military authorities, Tangho Hsien in South Honan was captured by Tsui Er-tan, a famous bandit leader, with about 10,000 men, on May 30. Sinyeh, Peiyang, Nanyangfu, and their neighboring districts are also in a dangerious position. The chief reason was the departure of the 53rd division, under General Li Yun-chieh from Nanyang for the south.

Kaifeng, Honan, May 24.

Rumors were current during the past few weeks that fighting would soon arise between the remnants of Marshals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan and the Government troops, as war preparations were being made on both sides. However, nothing has developed so far.

Several weeks ago, the 13th route army, under command of General Shih Yu-san, dug drains in the vicinity of Changteh in North Honan, to irrigate land for the farmers. Some people mistook the drains for trenches. That the "Ying Ruin Digging Group" suddenly left Changteh for Peiping on the 13th inst. and General Shih's troops would soon exchange garrison fields on the South Chihli and North Honan borders also produced more rumors. It seems that General Shih's troops intend to concentrate in South Chihli along the Chang River.

Military Situation in the Province

Along the Tao-kow and Ching-hua Railway in North Honan, General Liu Chen-hua, pacification commissioner for Honan-Shansi-Shensi borders, has about two divisions, staying at Ching-hua, Sinhsiang, and Tao-kow. Along the Lunghai line, the first division under command of General Hu Tsung-nan, is stationed at Kweiteh, Kaifeng and Chengchow. Along the Ping-han line, General Chao Kuan-tao, commandant of the 6th division, is now staying at Singyang in South Honan, General Li Yun-chieh, commandant of the 23 division, is staying at Chumatien, and a part of the 20 route army, under command of General Chang Fang, is staying at Hsuchang. The total number of Government troops in Honan province may be over 300,000.

General Chi Hung-chang, commandant of the 22nd route army, arrived here from Hungchuan in South Honan, on the 22nd, on account of the death of his father. General Chi refused to see any callers or visitors. It seems that he may not be able to return to the south for the time being.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS (NOT MILITARY) IN HONAN PROVINCE

The following "strange happenings" in Honan Province were reported by *The Review's* correspondent stationed in Kaifeng:

With a view to keeping thieves from looting their wheat, the farmers, at Changteh in north Honan, have been discharging their guns in the night, which fact has caused misunderstanding among the soldiers. General Mi Wen-ho, commander of the 2nd division under General Shih Yu-san, has instructed the public safety bureau to prohibit the local people from discharging their guns in the night.

* * *

According to a visitor arriving have recently a big stone, about 200 catties in weight, suddenly exploded into pieces on a rainy night a few days ago at Sincheng Hsien in central Honan. All the farmers in the vicinity of that city, rushed to see the surprising wonder. Some old women prayed before the broken stone to cure their diseases.

* * *

The magistrate of Sinyeh Hsien, in southern Honan, recently reported to the Provincial Government that a farmer's wife, named Kao, had given birth to four children at one time. Owing to her poverty she could not support them so the Provincial Government granted support for the little ones amounting to $50.

* * *

A number of iron and brass idols were recently discovered at a large old temple in the east suburb of Kaifeng. The authorities of the local public safety bureau are planning to make swords from the iron, and handles for the swords from the brass.

* * *

The wreck of a Lung-Hai passenger and freight train near Loyang on May 30, which resulted in the deaths of 48 persons and serious injuries to about 60 others, was caused by the overloading of several of the cars with bags of Chinese coins, consisting of "coppers" and "cash" pieces. Several hundreds of bags of these coins, which had been minted at Kaifeng, had been placed on the train and due to the heavy load, the decayed wooden ties gave way causing the derailing and wrecking of the train with consequent serious loss of life.

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 71)

A telegram received at Nanking from Chang Chia, the "Living Buddha" of Inner Mongolia, reports that he has arrived at Peiping, and that he is proceeding to the Capital soon to report on conditions in Inner Mongolia to the Central Government and also to confer with the Panchen Lama relative to the settlement of the dispute between Tibet and Mongolia.

Four new freight locomotives ordered sometime ago by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration from the Japanese South Manchurian Railway Company are expected to arrive in Tientsin in the near future. Arrangements have also been reached between the Railway Administration and the S. M. R. for the reconditioning of 18 old locomotives of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

A special telegram to the *China Press* from Peiping June 6 stated that by far the biggest social event this year took place that evening when the Soviet Consul from Harbin entertained at a banquet a large number of leading Government officials. The Soviet official had arrived in Peiping a few days previously to pay a call on Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang.

Do Ngoe-dau, alias Lee Yih-ping, was arrested by Settlement and French police while loitering in the Public Garden June 4. He is wanted by the French police for allegedly disseminating radical literature among French and Annamite troops in Shanghai. When his room at 25 Fu Ching Lee, off Gordon Road, was raided a quantity of Red literature was found together with a duplicator.

In connection with the negotiations for the early rendition of the French Mixed Court, the Chinese newspapers state that the Fench Minister M. Wilden has wired the Secretary of the French Legation at Peiping to proceed south in order to begin conversations with the Chinese representatives on the matter. Mr. Wilden has, accordingly, decided to postpone his departure for Peiping.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Supervisory Committee was held at Nanking June 4 which was presided over by Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei and attended by Messrs. Wu Chih-hui, Shao Li-tsu and En-Ke-Pa-Tu. Over ten cases relating to the punishment of delinquent Party members were considered, and the decisions referred to the Central Executive Committee for enforcement.

Various Chinese public organizations in Tientsin have dispatched joint telegrams to the Central Government concerning a clash which occurred between Japanese soldiers and Chinese police in that city on June 2, when a Chinese woman pedestrian was run down by a Japanese military officer riding on a bicycle. When a Chinese policemen tried to mediate in the affair he was beaten by some Japanese soldiers.

A farewell reception was given at a garden party at K. S. Lee's home, 265 Darroch Road, Friday, June 5, to Dr. C. H. Robertson, head of the Science Lecture Section of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who was scheduled to leave Shanghai for the United States on June 12 and to retire from active service of the Y. M. C. A. Movement, a movement with which he has been intimately connected for nearly one-third of a century.

T. Z. Koo, formerly associate general secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. in China, who has been visiting Australia is now enroute to the United States, according to information received here during the week. Mr. Koo will serve as a delegate to the executive meeting of the World's Christian Students' Federation which will meet in the eastern part of America just before the World Conferences of the Y. M. C. A. in Toronto and Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nally of New York are visiting in Shanghai on a trip through the Far East which includes Japan, China and the Philippines. Mr. Nally is a member of the Board and was formerly President of the Radio Corporation of America. He is now head of the communications department. After their visit in Shanghai and Nanking, Mr. and Mrs. Nally will proceed to Hongkong and Canton and then to Manila.

An Austin automobile was dispatched from Darjeeling, India, recently, destined for the use of the Dalai Lama in Lhasa. It is painted in flaming red and yellow. The car is going via Gangtok and thence across the Natu La to Yatung and Phari Dzong from where a motorable route traverses the Tibetan plateau. Parties of coolies, thirty in each, have been posted to carry the car in relays over the Natu and in other places where there are no passable roads.

H. W. Brook has been appointed manager for North China of Connell Brothers, American provision firm.

Allen Price has joined the British Consulate General, in Shanghai, having arrived here from Peping during the week.

Yang Nien-tsu, newly appointed commissioner for foreign affairs in succession to Tang Liu, was sworn into office June 5.

Victor Eubank, formerly head of the *Associated Press* bureau in Tokyo, has been sent from Moscow to Warsaw to establish a bureau in the latter place.

The American Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a letter from U. S. Consul General Cunningham giving details of the new Chinese passport regulations.

Mrs. Lansing Hoyt, wife of the president of the Yangtsze Rapids Steamship Company, departed from Shanghai during the week to visit her former home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Max Friedman and family of Shanghai are spending the summer at their summer home in Tsingtao. Leon Friedman will be in charge of China Motors interests in Shanghai during Max Friedman's absence.

Lu Chun-fong, acting consul-General in Seoul, has been appointed to succeed Chang Wei-cheng as Consul General at Seoul, the latter having been accused of corruption by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Korea.

The first Chinese newspaper to be printed in Africa, made its appearance in Johannesburg, June 6 under the title of *Chiao Sheng Pao* ("Voice of the People"). The venture is sponsored by the Chinese Consulate in Johannesburg.

The British submarine *Poseidon* sank in the Gulf of Pechili near Weihaiwhi June 9 after colliding with the Chinese steamer *Yuta*. Eighteen men went to the bottom with the submarine; two of 35 rescued died from injuries received.

A message from Nanking states that in view of the increasing number of foreigners travelling by airplane in China steps are being taken by the Ministry of Interior for the examination of passports of foreigners entering and leaving the country.

Hollington K. Tong, manager of *The China Press* and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Chang of the *Shun Pao* were hosts at a dinner on the evening of Saturday, June 6 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Vaughn of Tokyo. Mr. Vaughn is Far Eastern manager for *The United Press*.

Wu Chang-keng, son of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, now studying at Yale University, U. S. A., has been awarded a University Scholarship of G.$300 for the year 1931-32. This prize entails some research work in the department of Bacteriology, Pathology and Public Health under the direction of Professor C. E. A. Winslow.

Foreign Secretary Dalton, answering a question in the House of Commons recently, as to British subjects being held by bandits in China, stated that the British Government was satisfied that the Chinese Government is doing its best. He added that China is not the only place where criminals sometimes elude the police.

The Keijo (Korea) Court of Cassation has upheld a judgment of the Seoul Local Court in favor of J. H. Lewis, brother of the late Miss E. A. Lewis, formerly an American missionary, who brought a suit in the Seoul Local Court against the Jyuhachi Ginko (the Eighteenth Bank) demanding recognition of his claim on the deposit of Yen 69,000 deposited in the Bank by his sister.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of forming an advertising club in Shanghai was held on Tuesday, June 9 at the offices of the American International Underwriters. A. E. Lucey, advertising manager of the A. I. U. presided. It was voted to form a permanent organization and to affiliate with the International Advertising Association, the headquarters of which is now at Berlin.

Douglas Parmentier, former president of Harper and Brothers, well known American book publishing house, has returned to Shanghai from an airplane and steamer trip to Chungking, Szechuen province. Mr. Parmentier is making an extensive trip through the Far East, following which he is proceeding to Europe by way of Russia. Prior to coming to China Mr. Parmentier spent considerable time in India, visiting the headwaters of the Irawaddy River.

Communist Activities in Indo-China

"Bolshevik efforts to stir up the natives have failed everywhere in French Indo-China except North Annam, which is in a continual state of unrest," said M. Paul Reynaud, Minister of the Colonies, in a speech before the Colonial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, June 2. M. Reynaud read a telegram describing the communist outrages in North Annam. The dispatch mentioned that 175 communists had been killed when a communist attack on native posts on May 1 had been repulsed. The Minister of the Colonies also read a document which, he declared, had been found on a communist arrested at Hanoi. The document outlined plans for a general communist attack, without warning, in all parts of Indo-China.

Annamite Communists Arrested

The French Police last week arrested several Annamites, who are accused of carrying on Communistic propaganda among the French troops in Shanghai. The Police consider the most important of their prisoners one Mo Ngir Zu, who was arrested in the Public Garden with the assistance of the Municipal Police. Zu is a fluent French writer and speaker. He was educated at the Municipal College in Hanoi. He has been acting as an emissary abroad of the Communist organization in Indo-China. The French Police had been searching for him since last December.

Chinese "Reds" to be Deported from Philippines

A recent *United Press* message from Manila stated that more than 500 Chinese affiliated with Philippine communist organizations and other aliens are facing wholesale deportation from the Islands as undesirable unless they immediately abandon their Red activites. Strict vigilance by the Manila police and constabulary was actuated by disturbances created by communistic elements during the Labor Day demonstrations May 1. Fifty-seven Reds, including 13 Chinese who participated in the demonstrations, were arrested on charges of menacing public peace and were summarily punished by the court. It was indicated officially in Manila May 19 that the 13 Chinese may be deported soon to China.

American Minister Will Remain in Shanghai During June

Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, is spending a month in Shanghai on official business and will not return to Peiping before the end of June. The Minister in a statement to the press during the week said that he would probably remain in Peiping for three months, adding that while nothing of unusual importance demands his attention in Shanghai, his stay here will be a busy one. Mr. Johnson reported that he had met all members of the senatorial party now visiting the Far-East.

Three British Drug Stores in Shanghai to Amalgamate

It was disclosed at the annual meeting of J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., an old established drug store in Shanghai, that negotiations have been concluded to amalgamate with two other old British establishments, Mactavish & Co., Ltd. and P. O. Brien Twigg, Ltd. Llewellyn's lost almost $17,000 last year, and their position is aggravated by their having on hand in London a stock of soda water bottles with the name of "Llewellyn" on them, ordered some years ago, for which they themselves have no need, and which are useless to any one else. Twenty thousand dollars is tied up in these bottles.

Col. Lindbergh to Fly to Japan and China

It was announced in Washington last week that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, of New York to Paris non-stop flight fame, is arranging to commence a flight within a month across the Pacific ocean to China and Japan with Mrs. Lindbergh. Col. Lindbergh stated in an interview that he will not attempt to fly great distances on single hops and will not court danger by flying in the face of unfavorable weather conditions. The Soviet Government has indicated that it will gladly grant Col. Limdbergh permission to touch at Siberian points.

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Regulations Governing the New Business Tax Law

The following is a translation of the new Business Tax Law adopted by the Legislative Yuan at its 145th meeting at Nanking, June 6.

Art. 1.—The Business Tax shall be considered as Local revenue.

With the exception of factories, and banks organized as limited share companies,—which are subject to the payment to the Central Government, respectively, of the Factory Tax and the Income Tax,—all trades operating in the various provinces as well as municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan shall be subject to the payment of the Business Tax.

The term "trades" mentioned in the preceding paragraph refers to all enterprises, with the exception of agricultural, whose object is to make profits.

Art. 2.—The Licence Taxes on Wines and Tobacco collected by the Central Government shall, after deducting one-tenth to be retained by the Central Government, be remitted to the various provinces or municipalities concerned as their respective local revenues.

Art. 3.—All trades subject to the payment of the Business Tax shall apply for "Business Tax Investigation Certificates"; applications for which must contain the following particulars:—

1. Kind of business engaged in, firm name, and domicile.
2. Names, native-places, and domiciles of the persons engaged in the business.
3. Capital.
4. Total annual income of the business.
5. Net annual profit of the business.

The "Business Tax Investigation Certificates" mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be renewed each year. No fee shall be charged, nor shall any other tax or levy be imposed.

Art. 4.—The rate of the Business Tax shall be determined separately by the various provincial or municipal governments in accordance with the following three standards of assessment and in the light of the nature of the business as well as local business conditions:—

1. Where the total income of the business is taken as the basis, the rate shall be from 2 to 10 per mille (of the income).
2. Where the amount of capital is taken as the basis, the rate shall be from 4 to 20 per mille (of the capital).
3. Where the net profits are taken as the basis, the rate shall be determined as follows:—

a. Where the net profit is less than 15 per cent. of the capital, the rate shall be from 2 to 5 per cent. of the net profit.

b. Where the net profit is equivalent to 15 per cent. but is less than 25 per cent. of the capital, the rate shall be from 5 to 7.5 per cent. of the net profit.

c. Where the net profit exceeds 25 per cent. of the capital, the rate shall be 7.5 to 10 per cent. of the net profit.

Art. 5.—Where the total income is taken as the basis for assessment of the Business Tax, firms whose annual total income is less than one thousand dollars shall be exempted from the Tax.

Where the amount of the capital is taken as the basis, firms whose capital is less than 500 dollars shall be exempted from the Tax.

Where the net profit of a business is taken as the basis, firms whose net profit is less than one hundred dollars shall be exempted from the Tax.

Art. 6.—Public enterprises operated by the Central or Local Governments shall be exempted from the Tax. Such exemption shall not, however, apply to joint State and private enterprises.

Co-operative societies and factories established for the benefit of the poor, whose object is not profit-making, may be exempted from the Tax.

Art. 7.—The Business Tax may be collected either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, at the discretion of the various provincial and municipal governments in the light of special circumstances.

Business Tax on trades operated for brief periods may be collected monthly in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 3 to 8.

Art. 8.—No levy in addition to the Business Tax shall be collected.

Art. 9.—Business Taxes shall be paid direct to the Collecting organs by the tax-payer, and shall not be farmed out to other persons.

Art. 10.—Business Taxes at the original rates may be levied for the time being in place of the various provincial or municipal Brokerage Tax, Pawnshop Tax, Butchery Tax as well as other such taxes which are imposed for regulative or restrictive purposes.

Art. 11.—Where a provincial or municipal government considers that the amounts reported by a trader in accordance with Sections 3 to 5 (inclusive) of the first paragraph of Article 3 are not authentic, a Business Tax Referee Committee may be established to consider and decide upon the matter.

The composition of the Committee mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the various provincial or municipal governments themselves, provided that the number of members representing the interests of the tax-payers is not less than one-third of the entire membership.

Art. 12.—The responsible financial organ of the various provinces or municipalities shall publish at regular intervals the amount of revenue collected from Business Taxes; and shall compile and submit tabulated reports to the Ministry of Finance for investigation and consideration.

Art. 13.—The present Law shall become operative from the date of promulgation.

Opium Destruction Anniversary Celebrated at Nanking

The 92nd anniversary of the confiscation and destruction of the historic cargo of opium imported in 1839 into China by British merchants at Canton, which inaugurated the anti-opium campaign under the late Viceroy Lin Chih-hsu, Imperial High Commissioner, was observed at the Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior at Nanking June 3 under the auspices of the National Opium-Suppression Commission.

Speaking at the meeting over which he presided, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Chairman of the National Opium-Suppression Commission, recalled the events leading to the action of Viceroy Lin, which was the direct cause of the Opium War with Britain resulting in deep humiliation for China besides payment of indemnity and cession of territory. For nearly a century since, the country has suffered and is still suffering under the opium curse. Failure to eradicate opium from China was attributed by the speaker to three causes; namely, internecine strife, unequal treaties, and foreign concessions. The first prevents the law from reaching remote territories, the second conduces to smuggling by foreigners enjoying extraterritoriality, while the concessions harbor these traffickers. In order to complete this task, Dr. Liu concluded, these three obstacles must be removed through the co-operation of the entire people.

Bonfires of Opium Held

In observance of the day, the Nanking District Court held a bonfire of a vast quantity of opium seized recently. Over 7,000 ounces of opium and over 8,000 sets of opium-smoking paraphernalia were publicly burnt in the Court precincts in the presence of representatives of the National Opium-Suppression Commission and other Party and Government organs.

Reports received from other cities throughout the country state that similar bonfires were held there. At Taiyuan, over 11,000 ounces of opium were burnt while at Peiping an even greater quantity—17,000 ounces—was destroyed. More than $600,000 worth of drugs went up in flames at Tientsin, and almost as much was destroyed at Hangchow. Meetings commemorating the anniversary were held at Tsinan, Tsingtao and other places with equal fervor.

Japanese Publicists Strive for Friendly Relations with China

Ways and means to promote friendly relations between Japan and China was the subject of discussions held at a joint conference of various Japanese associations interested in diplomacy, disarmament and establishment of national policy, held in at Marunouchi, Tokyo, June 9. Many Japanese politicians and scholars, including Dr. Takata, President of the Waseda University, attended. After a free exchange of opinions, the meeting decided: To present a wreath to the Mausoleum of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Nanking; to hold Sino-Japanese conferences from time to time; and to open a Sino-Japanese joint conference for the purpose of preventing Communism.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Easy Business Done 1,900,000 Shares June 10

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. June 8	Tues. June 9
23½	11¼	1.60	Adams Express	13½	13½
42¾	20	3.00	Allis Chalmers	23⅞	24
129¾	93	4.00	American Can	102½	99⅝
51¾	22⅜	—	American & Foreign Power	26⅜	24⅞
31⅝	11¼	—	American & For. Power W.	14⅜	13¾
58½	25	4.00	American Smelting	29⅞	28½
201¾	158¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	170⅝	166½
130⅜	103¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	110¾	109
80¾	42⅛	*3.00	American Waterworks	40	44½
43¼	19⅜	1.50	Anaconda Copper	23	21⅝
23⅝	11⅛	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	14⅜	Unq.
87⅞	44	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	51	50
70⅝	38¾	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	45	42⅝
30¾	15⅛	1.00	Borg Warner	16⅛	16⅛
45⅝	25	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	26⅜	26
131½	62⅞	6.00	Case J. I.	74¾	71¾
54⅛	28¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	33	33¾
25¾	13⅝	1.00	Chrysler	17⅛	16¼
20¾	10⅛	.30	Cities Service, Com.	11¼	11⅛
45⅜	21½	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	25¾	25
16⅜	6¼	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	7¼	7
12	7	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	8	7⅞
2¾	1⅜	—	" war.	1⅜	1⅜
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	91⅛	90
12	5⅛	—	Continental Oil	6⅝	7
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2⅜	2⅞
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	70	68
107	72	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	80⅜	78
185¾	122	5.00	Eastman Kodak	131⅜	127¼
61	31¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	35½	33¾
38⅜	12¾	4.00	Fox Film "A"	16⅝	16½
12	4⅜	—	General Aviation	5⅛	5
54¾	36¼	1.60	General Electric	40⅛	39½
56	43⅜	3.00	General Foods	47½	47¼
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	35⅛	33⅞
84⅛	46⅞	5.00	General Railway Signal	50¼	52
42⅛	22	2.50	Gold Dust	26⅜	26
20⅞	8½	—	Goodrich Rubber	12¼	11⅜
52¾	31	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	35⅝	34⅜
22⅝	10¼	2.06	Granby	11½	11¼
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors	13½	12¾
62½	27⅞	4.00	International Cement	31½	32
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2	2
60½	39⅜	2.50	International Harvester	42¼	42
20⅛	9½	.60	International Nickel	11½	11½
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	25⅜	24½
80¾	41⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	53⅛	52⅝
15⅛	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	9½	9½
31½	14⅝	2.00	Kennecott	18	17⅞
27¾	19⅜	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	18⅞	18¾
34⅞	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	27¼	27
91	62⅛	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	65	64¾
63½	36½	3.00	Loew's: Inc	41½	41
20⅛	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	14½	14¼
18½	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	10¼	10½
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	18¾	18½
40⅞	21⅛	4.00	Nash Motors	24¼	24⅛
14¾	6¼	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8½	8¼
132¼	71¾	6.00	New York Central	80⅛	80½
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	8	7½
69½	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	51¼	51¼
11⅞	5½	.60	Packard Motor	6⅝	6½
50¼	20⅛	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	23⅜	22⅜
64	42⅜	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	47⅝	46⅞
8½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	5½	5¾
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	6	6⅜
96½	73½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	79¾	77¾
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	16⅛	15⅛
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	13¾	13⅛
53	40⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	48¾	48
63¼	44⅞	2.50	Sears Roebuck	51½	51⅛
10¼	4¾	—	Shell Union	5⅝	5¾
23¾	10¾	—	Simmons Company	12½	13
54½	38½	2.00	Southern California Edison	40	40¼
20½	15¼	1.20	Standard Brands	16⅞	16⅝
88⅜	55¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	60½	59
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	35¼	35
26	14⅛	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	Unq.	15¼
36¼	18¼	3.00	Texas Corporation	20	20¼
55¾	29⅜	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	32⅝	32½
59	33	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	34⅞	34⅜
18	7⅛	1.00	Trans America	7⅝	7⅝
72	44⅛	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	49½	48⅞
205⅛	137⅛	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	152	153
38⅞	22¼	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	26	25¼
31¼	14¼	.75	United Corporation	20⅞	20½
20⅝	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	12⅜	12
152⅜	83⅜	7.00	U.S. Steel	91¼	89
76¾	28½	—	Vanadium	31⅛	29¾
20⅜	5	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	6¾	6⅝
107¾	57	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	66	63¼
65¾	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	69½	68½
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Sino-Japanese Railway Conference to be Resumed

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo, June 5, stated that the Sino-Japanese Manchuria Railway Parley is expected to be resumed in the middle part of this month. One of the subjects likely to cause heated discussions between the Chinese and Japanese delegates will be the Chinese Government program of constructing the Tsinan-Rinching line via Tsiho and the branch-line of the Pashan Line. The scheme in question is expected to elicit a resolute opposition from the South Manchuria Railway Company as infringing upon the Sino-Japanese agreement, which forbids the construction of parallel lines by China with the South Manchuria Railway.

Important Changes Made in Chinese Railway Administration

Sweeping changes in the personnel of the Chinese railway administration quickly followed the departure of Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, for Canton. General Yu Fei-peng, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Communications has been appointed to succeed Dr. Huang Han-liang as Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Railways. General Yu Fei-peng has also been appointed to be concurrently Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. Lu Tso assumed office June 2 as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, succeeding Chen Yen-chun, who was formerly Director of General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Railways.

General Huang Cheng-hsin has been appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The former head of the Peking-Hankow Railway was Liu Wei-chi who had been Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways before he went to Hankow to be head of the Peking-Hankow Railway. General Huang was formerly Chief of Public Safety Bureau of the Greater Hankow Municipality. Changes in the personnel of the Ministry of Railways have resulted in the temporary suspension of construction work on the proposed Nanking-Pukow Ferry.

Japanese to Observe Caution at Mukden Railway Conference

Telegrams from Tokyo state that the Sino-Japanese railway conference will shortly resume its sessions at Mukden, but in anticipation of the numerous difficulties that may crop up in the course of the negotiations, the Japanese authorities are reported to have in mind a resort to delayed action, taking up to begin with "only those problems which are not likely to cause excitement among the Chinese".

Another Japanese M. P. to Make Tour of China

Taiichi Kato, a Minseito Party member of the lower House of Parliament, departed from Tokyo June 8 for a tour of Korea and China. He will visit Seoul, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanking, Hongkong, Canton and other cities studying political, economic and financial conditions in China.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 3rd June. 1931.

Again we have had a week of fresh shocks and violent fluctuations particularly on the 30th ulto. when silver was reported $\frac{7}{8}$d. down in London, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in New York. The Gold Bar also attained a new record of 818. Reports from abroad have been discouraging and sentiment regarding trade improvement, still remains pessimistic. Locally, the Chinese overbought position still stands at about £ 2 millions and, with poor support for silver abroad we shall wait for this situation to be reversed before predicting a rise of any consequence.

Silver:—Opened on the 28th ult. at 12$\frac{3}{8}$d. spot and 12$\frac{7}{16}$d. forward and G. 0.26\frac{1}{2}$, and closes to-day at 12$\frac{3}{8}$d. and 12$\frac{5}{8}$d. and G. 0.26\frac{1}{4}$.

China and India have both bought and sold. America has sold a little, but been nactive.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 28th ulto. was 1/1$\frac{7}{16}$d., raised on the 29th to 1/2$\frac{1}{8}$d., lowered next day to 1/1$\frac{3}{4}$d., on the 2nd inst. became 1/1$\frac{5}{8}$d., and to-day 1/2d.

The market opened on the 28th ult. with T/T on London and New York at 1/1$\frac{7}{16}$d. and G. $.28$\frac{1}{2}$: m/s Cr. 1/2$\frac{3}{8}$d. and G. $.29$\frac{1}{8}$: Yen Cross rate 49.42: Yen 1-3$\frac{1}{2}$: Gold Bar 809. At this juncture speculators bought and rates became easy: but consistent selling then took place (estimated at £400,000) and at the close 1/2$\frac{1}{4}$d., and G. $.28$\frac{7}{8}$ were obtainable for T. 4 m/s Cr. advanced to 1/2$\frac{1}{16}$d. and G. $.29$\frac{3}{8}$. Gold Bars finished at 789.

Friday, the 29th inst. was a day of constant fluctuation. Opening at 1/2$\frac{5}{16}$d. and G. $.29 for T/T, very shortly 1/2$\frac{3}{8}$d. and G. $.29$\frac{1}{8}$ were offering. At this point buyers appeard, and with erratic changes the market finally closed at 1/2$\frac{1}{4}$d. and G. $.28$\frac{1}{2}$: Some export Tea Bills appeared at corresponding rates, on a basis of $\frac{3}{8}$ difference. Gold Bars opened at 786.50 and closed at 802.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 93,882,000 an increase of Tls. 667,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 163,340,000 an increase of $1,730,000
Estimated value Tls. 211,486,000 as against Tls. 227,285,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for April	Thursday May 28	Friday May 29	Saturday May 30	Monday June 1	Tuesday June 2	Wed. June 3
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2.735	1/1$\frac{7}{8}$	1/2$\frac{1}{8}$	1/1$\frac{3}{4}$	1/1$\frac{3}{4}$	1/1$\frac{7}{8}$	1/2
D/Dfts „	—	1/1$\frac{7}{8}$	1/2$\frac{1}{8}$	1/1$\frac{3}{4}$	1/1$\frac{3}{4}$	1/1$\frac{7}{8}$	1/2
4 m/s „	—	1/1$\frac{15}{16}$	1/2$\frac{3}{16}$	1/1$\frac{7}{8}$	1/1$\frac{7}{8}$	1/1$\frac{15}{16}$	1/2$\frac{1}{16}$
T/T on India	82,390	77¾	79	77	77	77¾	78½
T/T on France	763,260	718	731	712	711	717	724
T/T on N.Y.	29,845	28$\frac{1}{8}$	28$\frac{3}{8}$	27$\frac{7}{8}$	27$\frac{7}{8}$	28$\frac{1}{8}$	28$\frac{3}{8}$
T/T on Demand		28$\frac{1}{8}$	28$\frac{3}{8}$	27$\frac{7}{8}$	27$\frac{7}{8}$	28$\frac{1}{8}$	28$\frac{3}{8}$
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		118	120½	117¼	117	118	119
T/T on H'kong	79.430	80$\frac{5}{16}$nom.	80$\frac{1}{2}$	80$\frac{1}{2}$	80$\frac{3}{4}$	80$\frac{5}{16}$nom.	81 nom.
T/T on Japan	265.750	176	172¾	177$\frac{1}{2}$	177¼	175¾	174
T/T on Batavia	74.310	70	71$\frac{1}{2}$	69¼	69¼	70	70½
T/T on Straits	188.660	200	196½	202	202	200	198½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/3.610	1/2¾	1/3	1/2$\frac{5}{8}$	1/2$\frac{5}{8}$	1/2¾	1/2$\frac{7}{8}$
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/2$\frac{7}{8}$	1/3$\frac{1}{8}$	1/2¾	1/2¾	1/2$\frac{7}{8}$	1/3
6m/s „ B/L Cred&D/A	1/3 860	1/3	1/3¼	1/2$\frac{7}{8}$	1/2$\frac{7}{8}$	1/3	1/3$\frac{1}{8}$
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	811.600	765	775	760	760	765	770
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	31.670	29$\frac{7}{8}$	30$\frac{3}{8}$	29$\frac{5}{8}$	29$\frac{5}{8}$	29$\frac{7}{8}$	30$\frac{1}{8}$
4m/s „ Docs.	—	30$\frac{1}{8}$	30$\frac{5}{8}$	29$\frac{7}{8}$	29$\frac{7}{8}$	30$\frac{1}{8}$	30$\frac{3}{8}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 28	May 29	May 30	June 1	June 2	June 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12$\frac{3}{8}$	12$\frac{5}{16}$	12$\frac{1}{8}$	12$\frac{3}{16}$	12¼	12$\frac{3}{8}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.26$\frac{1}{2}$ Tls.	G.$.26$\frac{7}{8}$ Tls.	G.$.26 Tls.	G.$. Tls.	G.$.26$\frac{3}{8}$ Tls.	G.$.26$\frac{1}{2}$ Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	789.00 Tls.	802.00 Tls.	807.50 Tls.	808.50 Tls.	795.50 Tls.	801.50 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.9125	72.9375	72.9	72.8125	72.85	72.8625
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	2½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.21
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86¾
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2$\frac{1}{4}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3$\frac{11}{16}$
„ „ 4 „	2$\frac{1}{8}$%	Hongkong on London	T/T 11$\frac{9}{16}$
„ „ 6 „	2$\frac{3}{16}$%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0$\frac{3}{8}$

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

June 4. 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	66	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	102	4.87
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	75¼	8.20
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	108	4.56
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	58¼	10.59
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	87½	7.15
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	99¼	6.02
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	82	7.95
German Central Bank for Agriculture. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	81¼	9.65
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	85	7.16
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	106¼	6.00
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	97½	7.25
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	36	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106⅞	6 00
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. .	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	98½	5.63
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	93⅜	5.98
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	70	11.43
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	77	7.50
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	17	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	73¼	8.76
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	69⅜	10.09
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	78	9.19
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100¼	5.78
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan).. ..	6 % June 15, 1953	84¼	7.47
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101½	6.83
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	36¼	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	23	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	48⅛	—
Belgian National Rway. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (AmericanSh.)	79½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	45¼	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	14¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	24⅜	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	28¾	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	68	11.24
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	13	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	11	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	27¼	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	75	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 %	1913/60	66	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	64	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	40	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 %	1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 %	1908/38	80	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 %	1911/1951	25½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/09	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, April 21.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	*Pls.*	14
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	683
Canned Fruits	,,	16
Flour, Wheat	,,	369
Hams and Bacon	,,	5
Ink, Priting	,,	270
Bedsteads	*Pcs.*	123
Timber:		
Logs, Hardwood...	*Sup ft*	3,403
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	299,738
Clear	,,	37,188
Laths	*Mille*	200

VENICE MARU, April 21.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American	*Bls.* 725	*Pls.*	2,622
Zinc		,,	20
Gum Resin		,,	1,218
Ink, Printing		,,	29
Paper, Chipboard		,,	2,468
Soda, Caustic		,,	1,679

LINDENBANK, April 22.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.,)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 3,141	*Pls.*	9,254
Carbon Black		,,	5

TAIPINGYANG, April 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America,

Tea, Green:		
Otherkinds, Hangchow	*Pls.*	10
Gunpowder, Hangchow	,,	10
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	29
Tea, Black:		
Kiukiang	,,	10
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	10
Silk Pongees, Manchurian	,,	6.03
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Bristles	,,	50
Feathers, Goose, White..	,,	51
Wool, Sheep's	,,	499
Skins, Goat,	,,	1,095
,, Doe, Untanned ...	*Pcs.*	5,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ...	,,	40,000
,, Sheep, ,, ...	,,	4,000
,, Dog, Dressed	,,	4,500

SILVERSANDAL, April 23.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirting, White ..	*Yds.*		896
,, Raw	*Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,803
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Pipe Fittings		,,	43
Indigo Paste, Artificial:			
20 per cent. strength...		,,	936
Paper, Printing (Wood free),		,,	36
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	3,211
,, Stalk		,,	961
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		527
,, Kerosene, in bulk		,,	39,750
Turpentine, Vegetable...		,,	125
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 71	*G. Units*	3,967
Motor Cars and Trucks,			
Parts of		,,	330
Machinery		,,	2,652

GOLDEN SUN, April 23.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Scraps		*Pls.*	388
Asphalt		,,	6,912
Lacquer		*Galls.*	492
Paint		,,	270
Gasolene, in Case		,,	222,130
,, ,, bulk		,,	106,296
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk...		,,	59,890
,, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	90,448

KWANTO MARU, April 25.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
White	*Bls.* 25	*Pls.*	25
Cotton Yarn, Waste		,,	141
Antimony, Crude		,,	410
,, Regulus		,,	420
Bristles, Black		,,	50
Egg Albumen		,,	95
,, Yolk, Liquid, Frozen		,,	543
Feathers, Goose, White, Uncleaned		,,	31
Oil, Wood		,,	770
Seed, Sesamum		,,	15,001
Wool, Sheep's		,,	1,219
Skins, Goat, Untanned...		,,	2,161
Sheets ,,		*Pcs.*	5,000

OREGON, April 25.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Milk, Condensed		*Pls.*	720
Paper, Drawing		,,	385
Timber, Softwood:			
Merchantable	*Sup ft.*		267,905
Ordinary, Sawn		,,	1,547,041
Rough Hewn		,,	85,584

GOLDEN SUN, April 25.

(Agents: States S. S Co)

To U. S. of America.

Seed, Sesamum	*Pls.*		5,040

STEEL MAKER, April 27.

(Agents: U.S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton Raw	*Bls.* 650	*Pls.*	2,348
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Sheets	*Pls.*		672
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Sheets, Plain		,,	4,187
Steel, Bamboo		,,	503

TWEEDBANK, April 27.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*		2,862

KINAI MARU, April 28.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls* 1,750	*Pls.*	6,473
Aluminium-foil		,,	58
Aluminium-Sheets		,,	170
German Silver Sheets		,,	4
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Tinned Plates, Plain..		,,	1,051
Indigo Paste, Artificial:			
50 per cent. strength...		,,	895
Soda, Caustic		,,	1,407
Sulphur Black		,,	1,001
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	3,597
Canned Goods, Unclassed	*Doz.*		460
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral..	*Galls.*		13,231
Paints, Unclassed		,,	45
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 122	*G. Units.*	7,101
Machinery, & Parts of...		,,	23,204
Motor-cars, Parts of		,,	803

RABY CASTLE, April 28.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American...	*Bls.* 600	*Pls.*	2,130
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*		374
Cement		,,	1,896
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	469
Indigo Paste, Artificial:			
20 per cent. strength..		,,	247
Milk, Condensed		,,	38
Starch		,,	1,416
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	2,183

EFFNA, April 30.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

Carbon Black	*Pls.*		176
Cotton, Raw:			
American...	*Bls.* 1625	,,	5,723
Grease		,,	273
Wax, Paraffin		,,	2,122
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*		10,000
,, ,, ,, bulk...		,,	10,823
,, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	64,475

TEXAS, April 30.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:			
Merchantable	*Sup ft.*		482,489
Ordinary, Sawn		,,	1,002,278

BORGESTAD, May 1.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:			
Ordinary, Sawn	*Supft.*		1,104,900
Merchantable		,,	273,220
Railway Sleepers	*Pcs.*		1,567
Laths	*Mille*		80

NANSENVILLE, May 2.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	*Pcs.*		4,367
Flour, Wheat		,,	485
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	114
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	*Galls.*		500
,, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	73,736
Cigars	*Mille*		3
Timber:			
Softwood:			
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup ft*		221,967
Logs, Hardwood		,,	102,433
Railway Sleepers		,,	1,085,904

DEFIANCE, May 2.

(Agents: American Pionner Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Crude	*Pls.*		210
,, Regulus		,,	1,260
Bristles		,,	50
Brassware		,,	40
Cotton Waste		,,	575
Nutgalls		,,	84
Oil, Wood		,,	4,505
Seed, Sesamum		,,	14,705
Wool, Sheep's		,,	1,379
Skins, Goat, Untanned...		,,	2,288
,, Deer	*Pcs.*		2,004
,, Doe, Untanned...		,,	7,991

TAISHAN, May 6.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, Corded	*Pcs.*		192
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:			
For Motor Cars & Trucks		,,	582
Typewriters		,,	53
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	*Yds.*		40,551
,, Embroidery, in Skeins	*Pls.*		22
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Sheets		,,	33
Tinned Plates Plain...		,,	150
Asphalt		,,	5,238
Grease Lubsicating Mineral		,,	345
Gum, Unclassed		,,	11
Leather, Kid		,,	2
Soda, Bicarbonate of		,,	630
Starch		,,	1,040
Sugar of Milk		,,	253
Sulphur Black		,,	326
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	2,770
,, Stalk		,,	3,933
Wax, Paraffin		,,	1,862
Baking Powder	*Doz.*		316
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*		35,400
,, Unclassed		,,	105

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